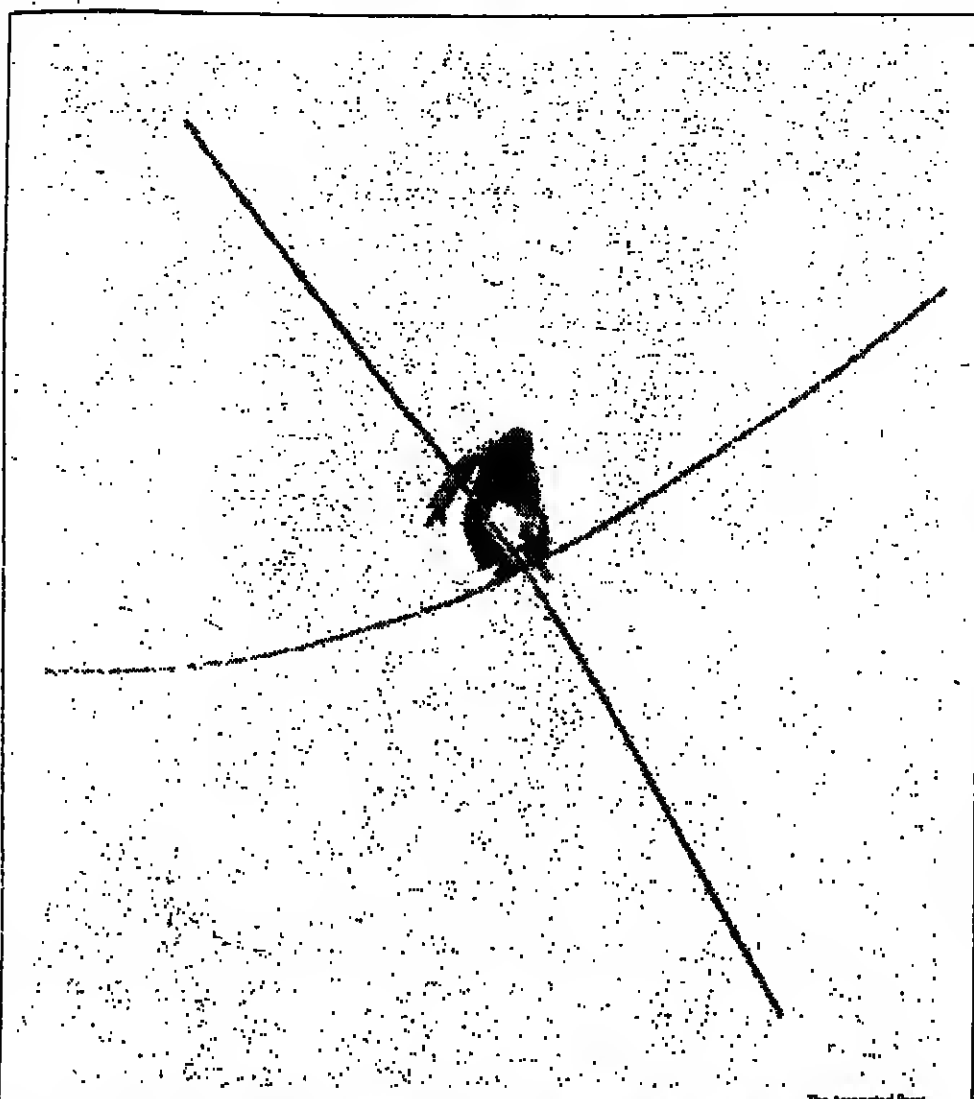


Herald Tribune

Algeria	6.00 Dhs.	Israel	1.50 NIS	Norway	5.50 Nkr.
Australia	1.75 A\$	Italy	1.70 Lit.	Oman	0.700 Rial
Belgium	0.600 Bfr.	Jordan	0.400 D.D.	Paraguay	50 Esc.
Canada	1.00 C\$	Kuwait	1.00 D.K.	Qatar	0.50 Rial
Ceylon	0.500 Rs.	Lebanon	1.00 L.L.	South Africa	0.50 Rand
Dominican	0.500 P.R.	Luxembourg	0.500 F.	Spain	160 Ptas.
Egypt	1.00 E.P.	Malaysia	0.500 M.	Sweden	5.50 S.Kr.
Finland	0.500 F.	Netherlands	0.500 G.	Switzerland	0.500 S.F.
France	0.500 F.	Portugal	0.500 Esc.	Taiwan	0.500 N.T.
Germany	0.500 M.	Romania	0.500 Lei	Thailand	0.500 Baht
Greece	0.500 Dr.	Saudi Arabia	0.500 R.	Turkey	0.500 Lira
Holland	0.500 G.	Senegal	0.500 C.F.	U.A.R.	0.500 L.E.
India	0.500 Rupee	Singapore	0.500 S.	U.S.	1.00 \$
Indonesia	0.500 Rp.	Slovakia	0.500 S.	U.S. (Mex.)	0.500 \$
Iran	0.500 Rial	Slovenia	0.500 T.	U.S. (Panama)	0.500 \$
Japan	0.500 Yen	Soviet Union	0.500 R.	U.S. (Puerto Rico)	0.500 \$
Korea	0.500 W.	Taiwan	0.500 N.T.	U.S. (Virgin Islands)	0.500 \$
Malaysia	0.500 M.	Tanzania	0.500 Sh.	U.S. (Wallis & Futuna)	0.500 \$
Mexico	0.500 P.	Togo	0.500 C.F.	U.S. (French Polynesia)	0.500 \$
Nigeria	0.500 N.	Tunisia	0.500 D.	U.S. (Guam)	0.500 \$
Pakistan	0.500 Rupee	Turkey	0.500 Lira	U.S. (Northern Mariana)	0.500 \$
Philippines	0.500 P.	U.A.R.	0.500 L.E.	U.S. (Marshall Islands)	0.500 \$
Poland	0.500 Zloty	U.S.	1.00 \$	U.S. (Micronesia)	0.500 \$
Portugal	0.500 Esc.	U.S. (Palau)	0.500 \$	U.S. (Northern Mariana)	0.500 \$
Romania	0.500 Lei	U.S. (Puerto Rico)	0.500 \$	U.S. (Virgin Islands)	0.500 \$
Saudi Arabia	0.500 R.	U.S. (Wallis & Futuna)	0.500 \$	U.S. (French Polynesia)	0.500 \$
Senegal	0.500 C.F.	U.S. (Guam)	0.500 \$	U.S. (Northern Mariana)	0.500 \$
Singapore	0.500 S.	U.S. (Marshall Islands)	0.500 \$	U.S. (Micronesia)	0.500 \$
Slovakia	0.500 T.	U.S. (Palau)	0.500 \$	U.S. (Puerto Rico)	0.500 \$
Slovenia	0.500 T.	U.S. (Virgin Islands)	0.500 \$	U.S. (French Polynesia)	0.500 \$
Soviet Union	0.500 R.	U.S. (Guam)	0.500 \$	U.S. (Northern Mariana)	0.500 \$
Taiwan	0.500 N.T.	U.S. (Marshall Islands)	0.500 \$	U.S. (Micronesia)	0.500 \$
Tanzania	0.500 Sh.	U.S. (Palau)	0.500 \$	U.S. (Puerto Rico)	0.500 \$
Togo	0.500 C.F.	U.S. (Virgin Islands)	0.500 \$	U.S. (French Polynesia)	0.500 \$
Tunisia	0.500 D.	U.S. (Guam)	0.500 \$	U.S. (Northern Mariana)	0.500 \$
Turkey	0.500 Lira	U.S. (Marshall Islands)	0.500 \$	U.S. (Micronesia)	0.500 \$
U.A.R.	0.500 L.E.	U.S. (Palau)	0.500 \$	U.S. (Puerto Rico)	0.500 \$
U.S.	1.00 \$	U.S. (Virgin Islands)	0.500 \$	U.S. (French Polynesia)	0.500 \$
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U.S. (Virgin Islands)	0.500 \$	U.S. (Virgin Islands)	0.500 \$	U.S. (French Polynesia)	0.500 \$



SOMEWHERE ABOVE THE MISSISSIPPI — Canadian tightrope walker Jay Cochrane had to cut short his stroll across the Mississippi River at New Orleans when the cable he was walking on 170 feet in the air began to roll. He first dropped the balancing pole and grabbed the cable (above), then was lowered to a coast guard boat. Cochrane attempted the stunt Thursday to mark the start of the "one-year-to-go" countdown to the opening of the 1984 World's Fair in New Orleans.



Syria Rejects Lebanon Pullout Plan

Move Jeopardizes U.S. Effort, but Lebanon Signals Persistence

By R.W. Appie Jr.
New York Times Service

DAMASCUS — Lebanon's attempt to persuade Syria to accept the U.S.-backed plan for Israeli troop withdrawal ended in failure Friday, with Damascus describing the proposal as "a grave danger to Syria's security."

Elie Salem, the Lebanese foreign minister, returned to Beirut Friday afternoon after more than six hours of talks with President Hafez al-Assad and other Syrian officials. He made no statement but appeared downcast as he boarded his plane.

His Syrian counterpart, Abdel Halim Khaddam, said: "We have rejected the agreement in form and substance."

He said the agreement, negotiated last week by Secretary of State George P. Shultz, "undermines Lebanese security and independence, subjects Lebanon to Israeli and imperialist domination and constitutes a grave danger to Syria's security." He termed the talks with Mr. Salem "very difficult."

Arab and Western diplomats here said they doubted seriously whether there was any real hope for the U.S. peace initiative, at least in the short term. They said an early withdrawal of the 40,000 Syrian troops now in Lebanon

appeared highly unlikely and suggested that optimistic predictions in recent days by Mr. Shultz and Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger were designed mainly for domestic consumption.

A European envoy said: "It is conceivable that the Syrians may decide for their own reasons three months or a year from now to pull out, but they will not do it in the context of this agreement. They know full well that there's no chance of the Israelis pulling back as long as they stay, so for now, the Shultz plan looks dead."

Some observers, including prominent Syrian officials, believe that President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon may back away from the agreement. According to authoritative sources, the Syrians urged that course on Mr. Salem.

On landing in Beirut, Mr. Salem said, "The aim of the visit was to brief the Syrians on the contents of the troop withdrawal agreement. We know that President Assad will not accept this agreement." The Associated Press reported.

"Any agreement has different interpretations, and we do not agree with the Syrian interpretation of this agreement," said Mr. Salem, quoted by Beirut radio.

"Not one Arab nation has come up with an alternative suggestion," he added. "We believe that the price Lebanon is paying is pretty

low in return for what Lebanon is winning from an Israeli withdrawal."

[Later, according to Reuters, the Beirut radio carried a long statement defending the agreement, quoting informed sources but believed to be the government line. The statement spoke of the gains Lebanon would make under the accord and said it "ensures a total Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon and also an extension of Lebanese legal authority to all Lebanese territory without condition."

[The radio also reported that the Lebanese cabinet scheduled an emergency session for Saturday and that the parliament would convene Monday to discuss the agreement. The Associated Press reported.]

At the moment, the United States appears to have little leverage on the Syrians, who are known to resent the fact that Mr. Shultz negotiated with the Israelis and Lebanese and then flew to Damascus to present the proposed accord on what one official termed "a take-it-or-leave-it basis."

There is no sign of significant Saudi Arabian pressure on Syria to change its position, and few diplomats expect the Saudis to twist any arms," he said.

By contrast, the Syrians are in a position to put considerable heat on the fragile government of Mr.

Gemayel. Not only do their troops, backed by several thousand guerrillas of the Palestine Liberation Organization, remain in eastern Lebanon, but they can also exert economic pressure by such steps as closing the Beirut-Damascus highway.

The Lebanese and Americans argue that the withdrawal of almost all Israeli troops, as envisioned by the agreement, would put Damascus beyond the range of enemy artillery. But Syrian officials respond that continuing Israeli casualties in clashes with Syrian forces in the Bekaa Valley may eventually force a unilateral pullback by the Israelis.

The Syrians point to last summer's resolutions in the United Nations Security Council, supported by the United States, calling for unconditional Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, with no mention of other troops stationed there. Their own forces, they argue, are in Lebanon because they were invited to go there by the Lebanese government years ago.

Behind these legalistic points, diplomats here believe, lie Syrian fears that Israel, backed by the United States, is engaged in what one called "creeping normalization," first with Egypt, now with Lebanon, perhaps next with Jordan. That would leave Syria badly isolated.

In addition, Syria seems especially to resent Israel's apparent ability to accomplish this while making no concessions on such important Arab demands as the West Bank and the creation of a Palestinian state.

To emphasize the parallel between what happened in Egypt and what could happen in Lebanon, the state-controlled newspapers and radio in Damascus continually refer to the Israeli-Lebanese accord as "Camp Shultz," an allusion to the Camp David process that ultimately led to rapprochement between Egypt and Israel.

Mr. Assad has not stated publicly on precisely what terms he would consider pulling out of Lebanon. But one thing he is believed to want is some guarantees for the security of his western border similar to those granted to Israel for its northern border in the proposed agreement.

Text Talks Continue

In Netanyahu, Israel, negotiators failed Friday to complete work on the texts of the Israeli withdrawal agreement, according to agency reports.

Avi Pazner, a spokesman for the Israeli Foreign Ministry, said that Israeli, Lebanese and U.S. negotiators would meet again Sunday. He said the problem was lack of time, not any unexpected difficulties.

U.S. May Ask Damascus For Separate Accord

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is contemplating direct talks with Syria to try to persuade it to participate in the simultaneous withdrawal of Israeli, Syrian and Palestine Liberation Organization forces from Lebanon, according to State Department officials.

They said Thursday that the administration, confident that the Israeli-Lebanese troop withdrawal agreement would soon be signed, hoped to mobilize as broad an Arab consensus as possible to support the Lebanese if, as expected, they formally ask the Syrians and PLO in coming days to withdraw their troops.

The United States has secured statements from Egypt, Iraq, Jordan and Saudi Arabia backing Lebanon's right to insist on troop withdrawals.

If this approach fails — and Friday's rejection in Damascus appeared to make that failure almost a certainty — the administration is ready to try to negotiate directly with Damascus for a Syrian-Lebanese agreement to match the Israeli-Lebanese pact.

Whether the administration could get such an agreement is unclear, administration officials said. But Secretary of State George P. Shultz said Wednesday that he thought Syria would eventually consent to withdraw.

As part of the Israeli-Lebanese agreement, the Israelis do not have to withdraw their forces until the Syrians and PLO do the same. The main U.S. argument in behind-the-scenes discussions with

Arab leaders, officials said, is that unless Syria and the PLO are persuaded to withdraw in tandem with Israel, the Israelis will remain in southern Lebanon and, in effect, open up "a north bank" in Lebanon to match the occupied West Bank of the Jordan.

The willingness to negotiate directly with Syria would depend on the willingness of the Syrians to invite the Americans to become involved.

Given the Syrians' heavy dependence on Soviet military help and Moscow's strong condemnation of Mr. Shultz's negotiating efforts, the question has been raised in the State Department, officials said, of whether the Syrians are able to agree to a troop withdrawal from Lebanon without Soviet permission.

In Paris Tuesday, Mr. Shultz appealed to Moscow to use its influence to persuade the Syrians to withdraw. But State Department officials said Mr. Shultz did not mean to suggest that he would negotiate with Moscow over the head of Damascus.

Central to Mr. Shultz's thinking, officials said, is his strong impression, gained in his talks in Damascus May 7 with President Hafez al-Assad and Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam, that the Syrian leaders are sufficiently independent of the Soviet Union to pursue their own foreign policy objectives.

Mr. Shultz noted that the Syrian leaders, while strongly denouncing the projected Israeli-Lebanese accord, did not rule out the withdrawal of their own troops if the Lebanese went ahead and signed

INSIDE

■ The UN General Assembly demanded the immediate withdrawal of all occupation forces from Cyprus. Page 2.

■ Swiss banks will fund the merger of the two country's largest watchmakers in the biggest Swiss industrial bailout ever. Page 9.

■ Stock prices on Wall Street were broadly higher. Page 9.

MONDAY

■ The economic crisis in the industrialized world as seen through the eyes of voters in the U.S., Japan and seven West European countries. Results of an exhaustive opinion poll in Monday's Trib.

the agreement, officials said. Moreover, Mr. Assad seemed to go out of his way, they said, to invite Mr. Shultz or his emissaries to return to Damascus for further talks.

One member of Mr. Shultz's party said they had the impression that the Syrians had not decided what to do if the Lebanese did sign an agreement.

"We also came away feeling that the Syrians were anxious to revive the American connection," he said.

Mr. Shultz's optimism that Syria will eventually withdraw, officials said, is based on his assessment that the Syrians will find that, on balance, it is to their advantage.

To keep troops in Lebanon, juxtaposed with Israeli forces, would heighten the risks of a conflict that U.S. and Israeli analysts believe Mr. Assad would prefer to avoid.

Moreover, if the Lebanese press their case in the Arab world for Syria's withdrawal, which American officials said is likely, the Syrians would find themselves isolated.

U.S. Production Surge Far Exceeds Forecasts

By John M. Berry
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. economic recovery took a major step forward last month as industrial production surged 2.1 percent, the largest monthly increase in nearly eight years, the Federal Reserve Board reported Friday.

The broad-based rise in the output of U.S. factories, mines and utilities was about twice as large as most forecasters had expected. It followed an upwardly revised 1.2-percent increase in March and left the overall production index 6 percent higher than it was at its recession low last November.

Separately, the Labor Department said prices for finished goods fell 0.1 percent in April for the second consecutive monthly decline, mainly because of a drop in energy prices.

However, most energy price changes are recorded in the index with a one-month lag, so that the 2.8-percent decline shown for April actually occurred in March. Since March, energy prices, particularly for gasoline, have been rising not falling, analysts said.

Other finished-goods prices rose a modest 0.3 percent. Consumer goods jumped 1.2 percent, the largest increase in a year, while prices for new cars, apparel and some other items fell.

At the White House, Martin Feldstein, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, said the industrial production figures were "very good news."

"That's further evidence that the recovery is on course and, indeed, is shifting into higher gear," he said.

Mr. Feldstein said the latest report on prices indicates that "inflation has been brought under control." He cautioned, however, that "we certainly don't expect to have a zero inflation rate continuing for the entire year."

Economists were particularly encouraged by the fact that the production index last month was spread virtually throughout the economy. Mining was about the only sector to report a continued drop in output, and that was the result of added cutbacks in oil and gas drilling activity.

Richard Rabin, chief economist for the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, was euphoric as he assessed the economic outlook: "We appear to be on the brink of having both a period of no inflation coupled with economic growth."

Based on the April data, second-quarter growth of the gross national product will be at least double the (inflation-adjusted) 3.1-percent rate of the first quarter.

Other economists were more restrained. Like Mr. Feldstein, they emphasized that the rate of inflation was higher in coming months, though they generally expect no sharp rebound in inflation.

The biggest question for the short term is the extent to which the higher levels of production will be matched by higher consumer spending and business investment.

Business inventories probably began to rise in April for the first time in months as a result of the production surge. Retail sales were up a healthy 1.6 percent last month, but if inventories are growing, future production gains will depend largely on the pace of sales.

Congress Sweats Out Salvador Aid

Compromises Mean More Funds, More Restrictions

By Martin Tolchin
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — An emerging congressional consensus on military aid to El Salvador, considered unlikely last winter, may provide more funds than the Reagan administration could reasonably have expected. It would also be more strings to the aid than critics had hoped to achieve.

Although the curbs remain ill-defined, they have the potential for real bite. On the other hand, there is nothing to prevent President Ronald Reagan from later asking for more funds, and precedent suggests he will.

Thus, both sides have the best deal so far that they felt they could get under the circumstances, leading Representative Henry Hyde, a conservative Republican of Illinois, to quip, "If you can't get dinner, get a sandwich."

The political risks posed by the situation in El Salvador are apparent to most lawmakers. Democrats run the risk of being blamed for an insurgent victory if the administration does not get what it says it needs to bolster the Salvadoran government. Republicans run the risk of increased U.S. involvement and of being blamed for another Vietnam.

A bipartisan policy is thus considered to be in the interest of most lawmakers, especially if it is cloaked in the ambiguities provided by the compromises adopted in recent days by the relevant House and Senate committees.

The committees' actions fell into

a pattern in which conditions have been imposed and it is up to the president to determine whether they are fulfilled. Although a House committee bill provided a mechanism for Congress to reverse the president's judgment, Congress has traditionally been loath to do so on such issues.

Under the compromises, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee approved \$76.3 million in military aid for El Salvador in the current fiscal year and the House Foreign Affairs Committee voted \$65 million. The 1982 aid level was \$26 million.

The increase from last year obscured the fact that the president had requested \$136 million for this fiscal year. But few in the administration or on Capitol Hill believed there was a realistic possibility that Congress would come close to that amount, and many regarded the request as part of a negotiating strategy.

Thus, the House committee action, which would provide the lower amount, was hailed as "a positive move" by Powell A. Moore, assistant secretary of state for congressional affairs.

Although the committees approved large increases, each exacted some form of commitment to a curb on human rights violations and an "unconditional dialogue" with the rebels.

The Senate committee required the Reagan administration to pro-

vide more frequent and detailed reports on El Salvador's progress toward halting "terrorist activities by so-called political extremist 'death squads' operating in that country."

The more stringent requirement came from the House committee, although the key provision was ambiguous. It said Congress would shut off military aid unless there was "active preparation by the government of El Salvador for and engagement in a dialogue, in good faith and without preconditions, with all the major parties to the conflict in El Salvador for the purpose of achieving an equitable political solution to the conflict."

Sponsors of the compromise said during the debate that this meant the Salvadoran government had to be "actively engaged" in a dialogue. The phrase "unconditional dialogue" has become the watchword of both the Senate and House committees but is not contained in the House committee bill.

Unconditional dialogue has been opposed by the Salvadoran government on the ground that it would lead to power-sharing before elections.

The Reagan administration has not opposed discussions between the two sides so long as they were limited to establishing the ground rules for elections. But the administration has opposed any negotiations on a division of power on the ground — or, as Secretary of State George P. Shultz has put it, the insurgents should not be able to shoot their way into power.

MX Survives Test Vote in U.S. Senate

By Steven V. Roberts
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The MX missile has survived another test vote as the Senate Appropriations Committee approved the release of \$625 million in development funds that Congress blocked last year.

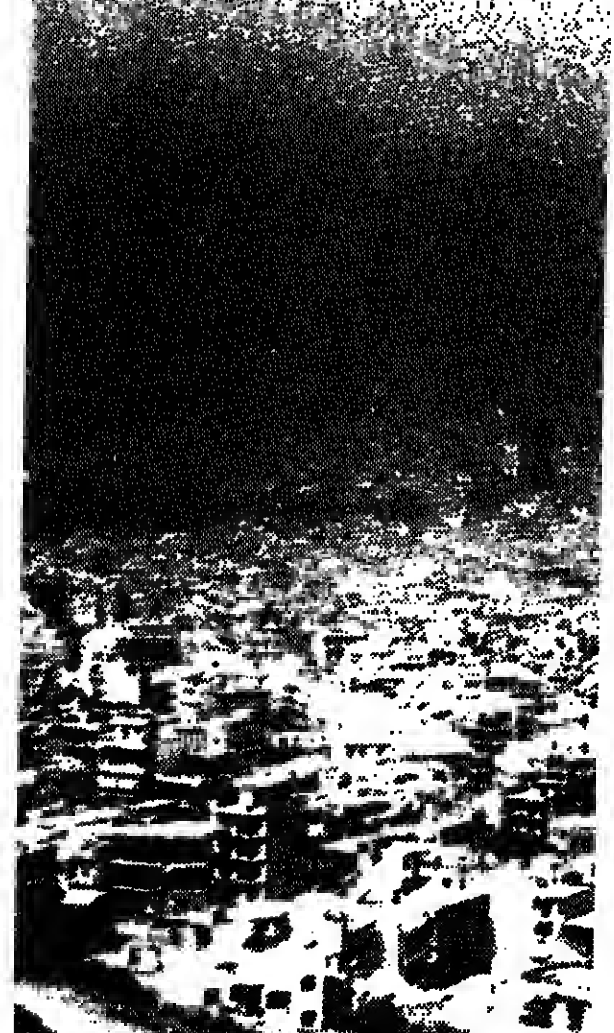
The 17-11 vote came Thursday after President Ronald Reagan sent a letter to a group of influential senators emphasizing his commitment to arms control and his qualified support for a negotiating proposal that the United States and the Soviet Union eliminate a set number of existing missiles for every new one they deploy.

Senator Warren B. Rudman, Republican of New Hampshire, said that the letter had influenced him to support the MX and that the measure would have failed without the letter.

"I think it is very important," Mr. Rudman said. "The significance of the letter relates to strategic disarmament talks and a change in strategy and position that many of us feel was an incorrect strategy."

Mr. Reagan wrote a similar letter on Wednesday to nine House members, and a key subcommittee then ratified the same resolution that the Senate panel approved Thursday. The amount approved includes \$560 million for engineering studies and \$65 million for flight testing.

The speaker of the House, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Athens under a cloud of pollution known as nefos, which hovers over the city for much of the year.

Air in Athens Called Worst in W. Europe

By Marvine Howe
New York Times Service

ATHENS — Athenians have grown increasingly worried about a brown cloud of pollutants they call nefos that hovers over the capital for much of the year. Now their fears have been confirmed: Athens has won the dubious honor of being proclaimed Western Europe's most polluted city.

The European Parliament's environmental committee issued its conclusion last month on the basis of long research. The report said the Western European cities most affected by pollution were Athens, Nice and Milan, where statistics show that the average dweller's life span has been shortened and pulmonary abilities halved.

The mayor of Athens, Dimitris Beis, acknowledges that his main problems are pollution, traffic and overcrowding, but insists that the Socialist government is taking measures to resolve them.

"The Ministry of Environment has a five-year program to clean up the city and get rid of the nefos," Mr. Beis said recently in an interview in his office in the City Hall, situated in a highly polluted area of downtown Athens. "I won't promise that Athens will be as clean as it was 30 years ago, but there should be a substantial improvement."

But the Panhellenic Center of Environmental Studies, which serves as a kind of citizens' conscience, contends that the situation is steadily deteriorating and that the steps taken so far have been largely ineffectual.

"I don't want to be a prophet of doom," said Panayotis Christodoulakis, founder and president of the center. But he cautioned that if within five years the authorities have not taken the necessary measures, Athens could share the fate of such cities as London, where hundreds of citizens have died in periods of bad smog. Most people agree about the basic cause of Athens's environmental ills: the urban explosion in the past three decades. The modern capital sprawling around the ancient Acropolis was planned as a city for about 150,000 people; today it has spread out all over the Attica basin connecting the port of Piraeus and the northern suburbs and has 4,130,000 inhabitants, or more than 40 percent of Greece's total population, and most of the country's industry and traffic.

Mr. Beis, 55, a Socialist lawyer, said the city's problems had (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

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Team May Have Found New Particle Linked to Subatomic Reactions

By Walter Sullivan
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — An international team of 126 researchers at CERN, the European Laboratory for Particle Physics near Geneva, appears to have detected the last of the three particles that theorists believe transmit the so-called weak force in subatomic reactions.

Only one particle of the new type has been observed so far. Known as the Z-zero, it would be the most massive ever detected, having roughly 100 times the mass of the proton, which forms the nucleus of hydrogen atoms.

The observation, made several days ago, was described in a talk Monday at Princeton University by Dr. Carlo Rubbia of Harvard University, a leader of the experimental group. When reached by phone Wednesday, Dr. Rubbia said the observed particle was "a candidate" but "we would like to see a few more events" before making any announcement.

Nevertheless, Dr. Abraham Pais, a theoretical physicist at Rockefeller University who has seen the results, termed them "just beautiful." The finding, he added, "belongs to the great moments of physics in the 20th century." He said the odds were 3 to 1 that the observed particle is the Z-zero but added that someone like Dr. Rubbia could not be expected to stake his reputation on one event.

Discovery of the Z-zero, so called because its electric charge is zero, would complete the roster of particles carrying the weak force, which is the force responsible for certain forms of radioactive decay and plays a key role in the reactions generating energy in the core of the sun.

The finding would also provide added confirmation for the theory that the weak force and electromagnetic force, which binds all atoms and molecules, are manifestations of an overall, unifying phenomenon known as the "electroweak" force.

Physicists have long believed that such forces are carried by "vector" particles that pass almost instantaneously between the transmitter of the force and its recipient. It has been well established, for example, that light waves carry the electromagnetic force.

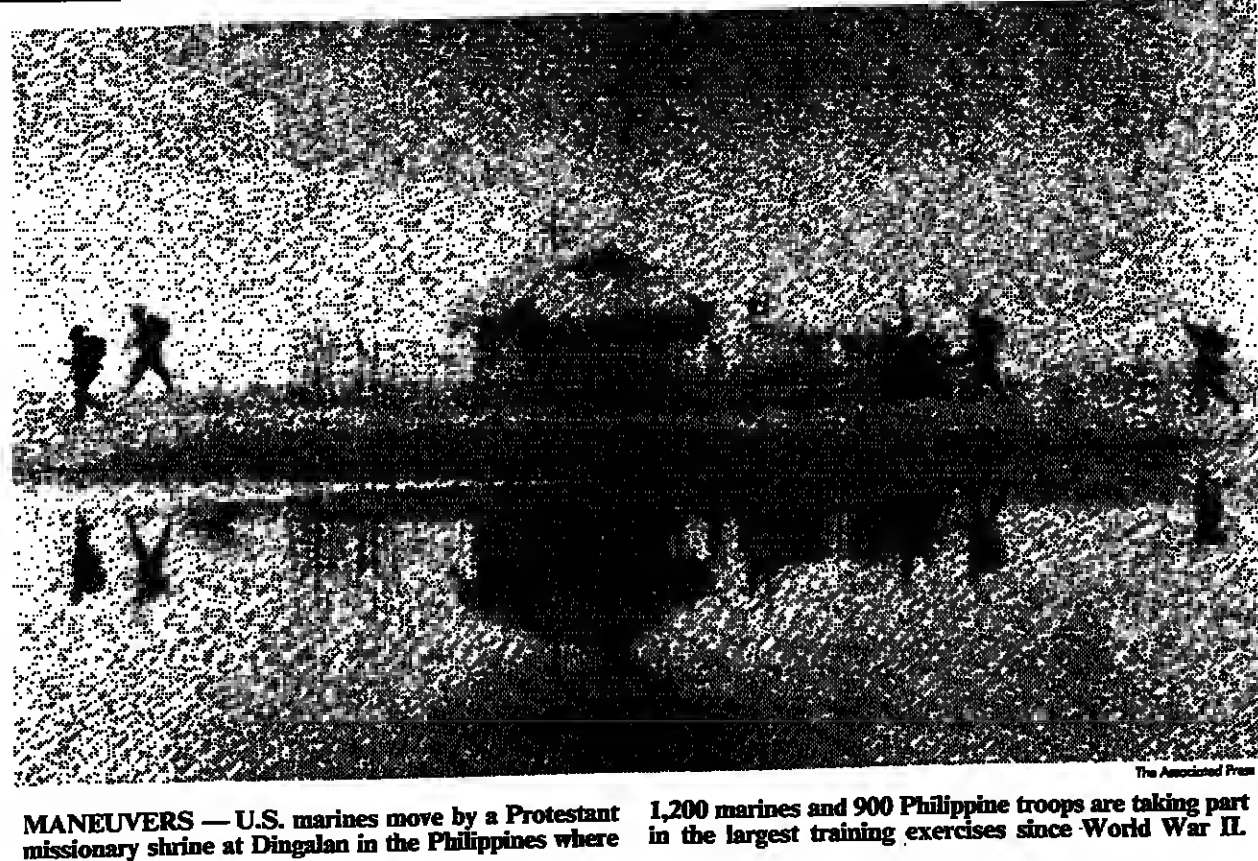
The suspected carriers of the weak force — the W and Z particles — are known as intermediate vector bosons, but until recently had not been observed. In January Dr. Rubbia's group reported detecting W particles of both positive and negative electric charge. Their mass was roughly 80 times that of the proton, or equivalent to an energy of 81 billion electron volts.

The W and Z particles had been sought for many years but not until recently was it been possible to generate a sufficiently powerful "fireball" of energy for their production. Such energy bursts are produced at CERN in a giant circular "racetrack."

In the ring, a beam of protons is accelerated to 270 billion electron volts and smashed into antiprotons of the same energy circling in the opposite direction. Antiprotons are similar to protons but of opposite electric charge.

Such collisions produce a fireball of 540 billion electron volts that almost immediately condenses into a multitude of particles. Among them, on rare occasions, are the W particles and, it is now suspected, the Z-zero particle. Although they are extremely short-lived, they decay into particles that make possible their identification. The single Z-zero candidate decayed, as predicted, into an electron and positron — a positively charged electron.

One hope of the experimenters is that the manner in which the W and Z-zero particles decay will confirm the existence of another elusive particle needed to complete the theoretical roster of quarks. Quarks are the building blocks of such particles as the protons and neutrons, which make up the atomic nucleus.



MANEUVERS — U.S. marines move by a Protestant missionary shrine in Dingalan in the Philippines where 1,200 marines and 900 Philippine troops are taking part in the largest training exercises since World War II.

UN Body Assails Cyprus Occupation

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

UNITED NATIONS, New York

The United Nations General Assembly demanded Friday the immediate withdrawal of all occupation forces from Cyprus.

The northern part of the divided island has been under Turkish Army control for nearly nine years. The assembly also called for meaningful negotiations between the Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities, which have been holding talks on the future of the island since the mid-1970s.

The vote on the resolution, sponsored by a group of nonaligned countries friendly to Cyprus, was 103 to 5, with 20 abstentions.

The resolution won slightly more support than a similar proposal adopted in 1979, the last time the Cyprus question was debated in the assembly. The vote then was 99 to 5, with 35 abstentions.

Turkey, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Somalia and Malaysia voted against the resolution Friday.

A new element in the resolution was a paragraph welcoming UN Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar's intention to renew his personal interest in the Cyprus dispute and asking him to take "such actions or initiatives as he may consider appropriate."

President Spyros Kyprianou of Cyprus was sequestered in April to have secured the backing of the Greek Socialist government of Andreas Papandreu in seeking a new UN peace plan for the island.

The old proposal, made in 1981, called for a federation-style settlement, with 25 percent to 30 percent of the territory going to the Turkish Cypriot minority and 70 percent to 75 percent to the Greek Cypriot majority.

Executive power was to have

been exercised by a strong, six-member council comprised of four Greek Cypriots and two Turkish Cypriots. The plan also provided for a weak presidency alternating between a Greek Cypriot and a Turkish Cypriot.

However, senior diplomatic sources were quoted in April as saying that the Cypriot government, with the backing of Athens, is seeking an improved formula.

Friday's vote came at the end of a four-day debate requested by the Cypriot government, which sent a delegation headed by Foreign Minister Nicos Rolando.

Cyprus had voiced its concern that the protracted talks were only providing a screen behind which Turkey was consolidating its hold on the northern part of the island.

Turkey and the Turkish Cypriots, who make up about 18 percent of the island's population of about

700,000, objected to the debate, opposed the resolution and rejected it in advance.

They say the Turkish troops who landed in July 1974 following a coup led by Greek officers, must remain until the talks produce reforms that ensure the security of Turkish Cypriots.

The assembly approved by a vote of 89 to 5 a paragraph saying that it considered the withdrawal of all occupation forces to be an "essential basis for a speedy and mutually acceptable solution" to the problem. There were 27 abstentions.

By a 86-8 vote, with 25 abstentions, the assembly reiterated an earlier recommendation that the Security Council examine how its past decisions about Cyprus have been implemented and then consider what measures it could take under the UN Charter.

Russia Said to Release 4 Members Of 'New Left' Underground Group

By Robert Gillette
Los Angeles Times Service

MOSCOW — Soviet authorities have quietly released from prison four of six young men from elite families who were arrested last year for taking part in underground political discussion groups, according to dissident sources.

The four are said to have been released at the end of April without a trial, an unusual departure from Soviet judicial practice.

The sources said the four, all from Moscow, were released, partly as a result of appeals by influential family members, after they agreed to cooperate fully with the KGB security police. The two who are still in prison have not cooperated.

The still-imprisoned two were identified as Boris Y. Kagarlitsky, 27, the son of a well-known literary critic, and Mikhail G. Rivkin, 29, a petroleum engineer. Both are expected to be tried.

Sources identified three of the released dissidents as Andrei V. Fedin, 29, a former staff member of the Institute for Social Studies and International Relations in Moscow; Pavel M. Kudryukin, 33, a senior engineer at a computer research institute; and Vladimir N. Chernetsky, 33, a chemical researcher in the Soviet Academy of Sciences. The Soviet press did not report their arrest, more than a year ago, or their release.

From the beginning, the case of the six "young socialists" was an unusual chapter in the annals of Soviet dissent.

Their arrest in April 1982 shed light on a previously little-known community of dissidents, one concerned more with debating leftist

political philosophy than with questions of human rights. Sympathetic with Western Communist parties and "new left" thinking, they appear to have alarmed the authorities not simply by their deviation from Soviet political orthodoxy but also because of their standing among the privileged elite who run the country.

Unlike better-known dissidents, the young socialists had little contact with foreigners. Using pseudonyms at times, they are said to have circulated underground articles on sensitive topics such as Poland and the troubled Soviet economy and to have reproduced banned speeches by European Communist leaders criticizing the Soviet Union.

The usual Soviet practice with dissidents who recant is to conduct a show trial to publicize the "confession," then to demonstrate that Soviet justice is lenient by handing down a reduced or suspended sentence.

In one such case, currently under way in Leningrad, a representative of the exiled writer Alexander Solzhenitsyn's fund for aiding the families of political prisoners is on trial for treason despite a public confession.

Valery Repin, 32, spent 45 minutes reading a statement on Leningrad television last March in which he said Mr. Solzhenitsyn's fund was supported not by royalties earned in the West by the author's books but by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, which, he said, gathers information from its beneficiaries.

Mr. Repin's wife also appeared on Leningrad television with a similar statement, dissident sources said. Friends of the couple said she

was told she could avoid trial if she publicly denounced her husband.

■ Dissident Gets Exit Visa

Sergei Barov, a founder of an independent Moscow peace group that Soviet authorities have tried to crush, on Friday received an exit visa and plans to leave the Soviet Union, his friends told Western correspondents. The Associated Press reported from Moscow.

Mr. Barov, 26, his wife and their daughter will go to Vienna on May 20, the friends said. They did not say what the family's final destination might be, but Mr. Barov, who is Jewish, had previously requested permission to emigrate to Israel.

The peace group, called the Group for Establishing Trust Between the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A., was founded last June by Mr. Barov and others in Moscow. Seven of the founding members were Jews who had been denied permission to emigrate. Mr. Barov and a fellow peace activist, Sergei Rosenov, went on a 32-day hunger strike earlier this year to protest harassment by the KGB.

■ Transit Workers End Walkout in Montreal

Reuters

MONTREAL — Maintenance workers of Montreal's public transportation system voted early Friday to return to work and end a two-day strike that shut down the bus and subway networks.

The vote was taken two hours after the Quebec government passed an emergency law to place the union under trusteeship.

Athens's Air Called Worst In Iran-Iraq Conflict

By Bernard D. Nossiter
New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York

Acting on an Iranian proposal, the UN secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, said he would send a mission to both Iraq and Iran to examine civilian areas damaged by their war.

Officials here said it was the first time in Iran's long war with Iraq that the Iranian government had turned to the United Nations for any form of political support. Iraq gave its assent to the UN inquiry Thursday.

Mr. Pérez de Cuellar said Thursday night that his mission would assess the damage and the type of munitions that could have caused it. But he said it would not try to count casualties or estimate the value of destroyed property, in order to avoid reaching conclusions favoring one side.

Arab and other Muslim diplomats welcomed Iran's initiative and said it could be a prelude to broader negotiations designed to end the conflict, which began in September 1980. One Muslim delegate said the initiative "could open the door for the Security Council."

The council, at Iraq's urging, has called three times for a cease-fire, withdrawal of troops to their own borders and a negotiated settlement. Iran has rebuffed all those attempts, insisting that it was the victim of Iraqi aggression and that Iraq must pay for overthrowing President Saddam Hussein.

Diplomats said Iran's request to Mr. Pérez de Cuellar could reflect the fact that the war is deadlocked, with neither side able to establish a decisive advantage.

The secretary-general will send a

UN to Probe Damage In Iran-Iraq Conflict

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MX Program Survives a Test Vote in Senate

(Continued from Page 1)

Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts, an opponent of the MX, admitted that the president's lobbying campaign might well have rescued the missile from defeat.

"There is no question in my mind that 10 days ago I thought the MX would be eliminated by 75 votes," Mr. O'Neill said at a news briefing. "I thought the program was dead. In view of the actions that have taken place, that has not been turned around or the vote is still close."

Mr. O'Neill said he still considered the missile "a waste of money" but he added that if it did promote arms control talks with the Soviet Union "maybe it will accomplish some good."

Opponents of the new missile continued to criticize it as a costly and useless weapon because it could not survive a Soviet attack.

Mr. Reagan's qualified endorse-

ment of the concept that would require the United States and Soviet Union to remove existing missiles when new ones were introduced was called a "milestone" by a senior White House official. The endorsement was the product of five months of consultations between administration officials and Senator William S. Cohen, Republican of Maine, an advocate of that negotiating concept, which is known as "build down."

In a briefing for reporters, the official emphasized that Mr. Reagan continued to adhere to the two basic elements of his arms control policy: modernization of existing U.S. nuclear forces and reduction in the number of nuclear warheads held by the Soviet Union and the United States from 7,500 to 5,000 for each side.

The official described the build-down concept as "a valid, useful, constructive proposal" that would enable the administration to achieve its two goals.

A presidential commission headed by Brent Scowcroft, a former national security adviser, suggested basing 100 MX missiles in existing silos, which all experts agree could not survive a Soviet attack. But the administration argues that the missile is still necessary to upgrade America's nuclear deterrent, to bring Moscow to the bargaining

table and to demonstrate national resolve.

The commission also suggested development of a smaller mobile missile, called Midgetman, that could replace the MX in the 1990s. And it recommended altering the U.S. negotiating position at the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks.

Many lawmakers have continued to question the administration's sincerity on arms control and its commitment to the entire set of recommendations by the Scowcroft commission.

In addition to writing the letters to Congress, Mr. Reagan has had numerous personal meetings with wavering senators, and some legis-

lators think that they have persuaded the president that Americans are demanding more positive action on arms control and that he must respond to that demand.

The build-down proposal was particularly important to two senators who do not sit on the Appropriations Committee but wield considerable influence on military matters, Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia, and Mr. Cohen.

In his letter to the lawmakers, Mr. Reagan described the negotiating concept as a "useful means" for promoting arms reductions. But he voiced concerns that any negotiating proposal must recognize the needs of the United States to modernize its strategic force and maintain a balance with the Soviet arsenal.

In its original form, the build-down concept suggested that two missiles be dropped for every new one built. The president refused to accept that formula and left the specific details of any proposal open.

The White House official at Thursday's briefing said the build-down approach would not be ready to be incorporated into the administration's proposals to be presented at the strategic arms talks in Geneva June 8. He added that "there will be new proposals" presented by the United States but declined to specify them.

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U.S.-Japan Panel Set Up to Study Bilateral Issues

United Press International

TOKYO — Japan and the United States announced Friday the formation of a joint government-backed committee to undertake a comprehensive study of long-term political, economic and security issues between the two countries.

The Japan-U.S. Advisory Committee will consist of 14 prominent businessmen, labor leaders, diplomats and educators — seven from each country, a Japanese Foreign Ministry spokesman said. Japan's announcement coincided with a similar one in Washington.

David Packard, president of Hewlett-Packard Corp., will lead the Americans, and Nobuhiko Ushiba, former minister of external economic relations, will head Japanese group.

In contrast to a similar U.S.-Japanese group that disbanded in 1981, the new committee will focus more on political and security matters than on economic and trade issues, the spokesman said.

The committee, agreed to in principle at a meeting between Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and President Ronald Reagan in Washington in January, is expected to hold its first meeting after the economic conference at Williamsburg, Virginia, at the end of the month.

Top Bolivian Adviser Named Foreign Chief

Reuters

LA PAZ — Tamayo Ramos, an adviser to President Hernán Siles Zuazo, has announced that he has been appointed Bolivia's foreign minister to replace Mario Velarde, who resigned last month after suffering a mild heart attack.

A crisis broke out in Bolivia's leftist coalition government earlier this month when three cabinet ministers, including Mr. Velarde, announced their resignations. Replacements have still to be found for Rural Affairs Minister Zenon Barrientos and for Javier Luppó Gamarrá, the minister of industry, tourism and commerce.

WORLD BRIEFS

Commons Is Dissolved in Britain

LONDON (Combined Dispatches) — The House of Commons was dissolved Friday by official proclamation, the last formality before it campaign for the June 9 general election officially begins.

Opinion polls, meanwhile, indicated that Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher would win a landslide victory if her Conservative Party could hold its level of support until election day. A Harris poll conducted for Thames Television, for example, gave the Conservatives a 21-per cent lead over Labor.

Mrs. Thatcher urged her candidates Thursday to fight the opposition Labor Party on its military, government spending and trade union programs. But she warned against complacency. "Opinion polls do not win elections. Work does," she said.

U.S. Airlifts Supplies to U.K. Base

LONDON (AP) — The U.S. Air Force said Friday that it had begun airlifting equipment to England for its cruise missile base at Greenham Common, bypassing anti-nuclear protesters camped outside the gates.

A C-5 Galaxy aircraft, the world's largest transport plane, landed May 3 at Greenham Common, about 50 miles (80 kilometers) west of London, said Captain Steve Manning, an air force spokesman. The plane unloaded "routine supplies and training equipment" in preparation for the cruise missile deployment in December but was not carrying cruise missile or their nuclear warheads, he said.

The base at Greenham Common has been the target of anti-nuclear protests for the past 20 months. On Thursday, police removed some of the women anti-nuclear protesters and arrested 10 for obstruction.

EC, China to Hold Regular Talks

BONN (Reuters) — The European Community agreed Friday to hold political talks twice a year with China, the West German Foreign Ministry announced.

Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the West German foreign minister and president of the EC's council of ministers, agreed to Beijing's request for talks at a meeting in Bonn with the Chinese ambassador, Zhujiu An, a ministerial statement said.

Mr. Genscher said the move was an important step toward developing relations between the 10 nations of the community and China and a gesture of Beijing's willingness to assume worldwide political responsibility.

Head of Bank of Finland Is Fired

HELSINKI (Reuters) — Ahti Karjalainen, one of Finland's leading political figures, was dismissed from his job as governor of the country's central bank Friday.

The office of President Mauno Koivisto said that Mr. Karjalainen, 60, could "no longer be regarded as enjoying the confidence and respect that the proper management of the post as governor of the Bank of Finland requires."

Mr. Karjalainen told the newspaper Iltalehti this week that he was resigning his membership of the Center Party, long the pivotal group in Finnish politics, because he was upset at the "rudeness" of party leaders who suggested he should resign his post at the central bank because he was again having trouble with drinking. Mr. Karjalainen was a major advocate of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and was once widely seen as a future president. He served two short terms as prime minister and three as minister of foreign affairs.

Yugoslavia Names New President

BELGRADE (UPI) — Yugoslavia's leadership, in a routine annual reshuffle, Friday named Vice President Miko Spiljak, 66, to president and acting head of state for one year.

Mr. Spiljak, from Croatia, replaced Petar Stambolic, 71, from Serbia, whose one-year term ends May 16. Vidoje Zarkovic, 55, from Montenegro, was named vice president, replacing Mr. Spiljak.

Yugoslavia has been run by the collective leadership since the death of President Tito in May 1980. Tito introduced the collective leadership in 1971 to avoid a power struggle. The officials replace each other under a rotation system to prevent the accumulation of power by any one person.

Police Raid Hitler Dealer's Shop

STUTTGART (UPI) — Police raided the shop Friday of a Nazi relics dealer who allegedly sold the forged Hitler diaries, carrying away bags of books, documents and photographs from the Nazi era.

A Justice Department spokesman said agents raided the shop of Konrad Kujat, the dealer who allegedly sold the 62-volume diaries to Stern magazine for \$375 million. Mr. Kujat, also known as Konrad Fischer, disappeared after the government concluded that the diaries were forged. The raid was carried out "in connection with the Stern magazine action against Gerd Heidemann," the spokesman said. Mr. Heidemann is a former Stern reporter against whom the magazine has filed fraud charges.

On Friday, Stern handed over all volumes to Hamburg police as evidence. Stern's owners also announced that two senior West German journalists, Johannes Gross and Peter Scholl-Latour, are to become editors-in-chief and joint publishers with the magazine's founder, Henri Nannen.

Thai Accuses Vietnam on Troops

BANGKOK (AP) — The Thai national security chief, Prasong Soonthorn, charged Friday that Vietnam has sent fresh troops into Cambodia to replace forces Hanoi said were being removed in a partial withdrawal.

Mr. Prasong said intelligence reports indicated that 2,000 fresh troops entered Cambodia from southern Vietnam on May 3 and that they are stationed in Kandal province, south of Phnom Penh.

Vietnamese and Cambodian officials invited Western journalists to Phnom Penh in early May to witness the withdrawal of 1,000 or more Vietnamese troops. Officials said that 10,000 would withdraw during May. Mr. Prasong called on Vietnam to allow United Nations observers into Cambodia to verify announcements of troop withdrawals.

French Farmers to Block Borders

PARIS (Reuters) — France's biggest union of farmers has ordered a blockade of agricultural imports arriving at the country's frontiers during next week's European Community talks on fixing 1983-1984 food prices, a union spokesman said Friday.

The Fédération Nationale des Syndicats d'Exploitants Agricoles, to which more than half of France's 2 million farmers belong, has told members to stop farm produce crossing France's borders with West Germany, Belgium, Luxembourg and Spain on Monday and Tuesday.

The aim is to persuade the government to give farmers a price increase to compensate for soaring costs and to protect subsidies granted to France's agricultural competitors. The community's farm ministers should normally agree on new prices by April 1 each year, but differences have blocked an accord.

Israeli Revise Occupation Rules

JERUSALEM (WP) — Israel's chief of staff, Lieutenant General Moshe Levy, has issued guidelines for dealing with the Arabs of the West Bank and Gaza Strip as an outgrowth of a military court ruling that commanders to the occupied territories had given "clearly illegal" orders to their troops.

The new instructions were not made public. Israeli sources said they do not change basic army regulations or practices but are more explicit and generally more restrictive than the previous guidelines.

They resulted from a ruling by a military court in Jaffa in February in the trial of seven soldiers who were accused of beating and otherwise mistreating West Bank Arabs during widespread disturbances last spring. The court convicted four of the soldiers and ruled that some orders issued by their commanders in the West Bank were illegal and should have been disobeyed.

Agent Orange Suit to Go to Trial

UNIONDALE, New York (NYT) — A federal district judge has agreed that a suit against chemical companies by Vietnam veterans who say their medical problems were caused by the defoliant Agent Orange should go to trial.

Judge George C. Pratt Jr. said Thursday a trial was merited because there was enough evidence that the Dow Chemical Co. and four smaller chemical manufacturers — Thompson Hayward Co., Union Carbide, Diamond Shamrock Corp. and the Monsanto Co. — might have withheld crucial information on the dangers of Agent Orange. The defoliant was used to deprive the enemy of cover in the jungles of Vietnam.

Vietnam John Yannacone Jr., an attorney for 20,000 veterans, their widows and children in the suit, said, "We won an important victory today. If the judge had dismissed us, we would have been finished." In the past 30 years the U.S. Supreme Court has consistently ruled that soldiers do not have the right to sue the government. If the suit against the chemical companies had been dismissed, Mr. Yannacone said, it would have ended legal claims involving Agent Orange.

DEATH NOTICE

MILLET-MARTHA ROCKWELL, of Popponesset Road, Bristol, R.I., died May 11, 1983. She was the daughter of the late Mr. & Mrs. Charles B. Rockwell of Point Pleasant Farm, Bristol, R.I. She is survived by her husband Stephen Caldwell Millet of Bristol and her son Stephen A. Millet. A memorial service is planned to be held at 11:00 a.m. Saturday, May 14, at St. Michael's Church, Bristol, R.I.

More Doctors in U.S. Offering Medical Aid to the Unemployed and Uninsured

By Ronald Smothers
New York Times Service

ATLANTA — Patricia Johnson, who is 41 and the divorced mother of one, has been out of work since March, when she lost her job at Western Electric's Norcross, Georgia, plant. When she contracted bronchitis she did not go to a doctor because she needed her money for rent and food.

After two weeks she learned of a new program here, one of a growing number being offered around the country by medical societies, hospitals and clinics to meet the medical needs of millions of Americans who have found themselves unemployed and uninsured.

Mrs. Johnson called Operation Care Inc., a program established May 2 by the Medical Association of Georgia. She was referred to a doctor who treated but did not charge her.

"I never expected doctors to do

this, given the money I've paid for medical bills in the past," said Mrs. Johnson. She said the doctor was "fantastic, very nice and even gave me sample medicines."

The most recent figures compiled by the American Medical Association, according to a spokesman, place the number of programs such as the one in Atlanta at 44 and rising, although they still represent a mere fraction of its 550 societies nationally.

According to the Congressional Budget Office, unemployment has left more than 18 million Americans uninsured, including workers and their dependents, but many do not fall within the guidelines for aid under existing U.S. programs.

This is because of the rising number of middle-class workers who are finding themselves without jobs. While their income might qualify them for Medicaid benefits, their assets such as homes, cars, furnishings, life insurance policies

and savings accounts eliminate them from coverage.

Congress has begun hearings on three bills that would provide U.S. funds for medical insurance for the unemployed. They are similar to ones first proposed when the Arab oil embargo and the recession of the mid-1970s caused widespread layoffs and unemployment, but Congress did not act then.

"We should not make that mistake again," said Representative Henry A. Waxman, a Democrat of California, who is chairman of the House Subcommittee on Health and the Environment. He is sponsoring a \$2.7-billion supplemental health care proposal to help provide benefits.

Although the administration opposes the idea, medical professionals through their national societies are now supporting a limited U.S. financed program. Unlike Medicaid, the program favored by the American Medical Association

House Unit Votes Aid for Poor

WASHINGTON — A bipartisan majority of the House Judiciary Committee has approved a \$296-million authorization for the Legal Services Corp., the independent agency that provides legal assistance to the poor.

On a 23-6 vote Thursday, the committee awarded the corporation an increase of \$55 million over its current budget and rejected a request for "zero" funding from the administration, which has long sought to do away with the agency altogether.

The committee also voted to soften existing provisions of the law governing the program that restricts legal representation of aliens and lobbying by attorneys of elected officials on behalf of their clients.

The law currently allows the Legal Services Corp. to represent only resident aliens. The committee action Thursday would broaden this representation to include immigrants allowed to enter the country for temporary periods of work.

It would use existing private insurers, would be roughly concurrent with unemployment benefits and would sharply limit the number of doctor visits or hospital stays. The association proposes that the program be subject to congressional renewal every two years.

According to Dr. James H. Sammons, executive vice president of

the AMA, the medical people have suggested these limits because doctors do not favor establishing yet another "untouchable" program entitling people to benefits.

In the meantime, according to Dr. Sammons, the AMA will continue to encourage voluntary efforts such as the one under way in Atlanta.

Operation Care Inc. is the most common form for such efforts: a central referral service in which county or state medical societies have a special number for the unemployed to call and then match them with doctors who have volunteered. In the two weeks the program has been operating here, said Kenneth Williams, spokesman for the Medical Association of Georgia, 450 physicians have volunteered their services and more than 300 unemployed people have been referred.

There have been problems, he conceded. At least one doctor an-

grily dropped out after a patient admitted he had quit his job because he wanted to take a year off from work. But there have also been heartening successes. In the first week of the program, a man with chest pains was referred for treatment and it was determined that he was an imminent heart attack victim. He was hospitalized immediately. "We may have saved a life," Mr. Williams said.

Donald Elder, a draftsman, came here from Detroit five years ago because he had twice faced layoffs of up to 12 months in the recession that has plagued the automobile industry. Now Mr. Elder, who works on a contract basis, is out of work again.

Last week he began to suffer from stomach pains, headaches and insomnia. In the past he has been ashamed to face his family doctor without the money in pay the bill. This time, Operation Care referred him to a doctor near his

home who treated him for no cost. "It was probably the best consultation I ever had," he said.

The Healthy America Program of the Guthrie Clinic in Sayre, Pennsylvania, which serves 12 counties in northern Pennsylvania and southern New York, tried a different approach when it opened its doors in November.

The clinic distributed special cards to employers who, in turn, gave them to laid off workers. The cards enabled the worker and his family to get 50 percent off the bill or to pay a maximum of \$20 on visits to Guthrie's network of four clinics.

"The card served as a check system for eligible people," said Floyd Metzger, assistant vice president of the group practice of 100 doctors, "and we imposed a minimum charge because we thought that free care might encourage overuse."

House, Senate Panels Split on Foreign Aid

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the House Foreign Affairs Committee have completed their 1984 foreign aid bills, with the two versions about \$500 million apart.

The congressional versions include more money for Israel and Greece and less money for El Salvador and Turkey than the administration sought.

The House bill, approved 28-7 Thursday, provides \$7.69 billion for 1984 and \$8.3 billion for 1985. The Senate's one-year bill, approved on a voice vote, recommends a total of \$7.18 billion for 1984. The administration had requested \$7.29 billion for 1984.

The differences between the two bills will be worked out by a conference committee after each chamber passes its version.

Aid to Israel and Egypt accounts for the largest portion of the aid bills. Israel would receive \$1.7 billion in military aid under each of the bills. It would also get \$850 million in economic support funds under the House bill and \$910 million under the Senate legislation.

The administration requested \$1.7 billion in military aid for Israel but said it should be made up of \$550 million in direct grants and \$1.15 billion in loans. Both the House and Senate committees made the loan and grant amounts equal, at \$850 million.

Egypt would receive a total \$1.3 billion in military aid under the House bill, with \$450 million in

Latin American Marshall Plan Urged

WASHINGTON — Senator Henry M. Jackson, citing the "catastrophic problem" posed for the United States by Mexico's economic crisis, has recommended a new Marshall Plan in resolve the financial problems of Central America.

"The long-term security of our southern frontier is as vital to United States interests as the long-term security of Western Europe and it deserves the same level of American energy and commitment," the Washington Democrat said.

He proposed the appointment of a bipartisan commission, similar to the post-World War II Marshall committee headed by former Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, to "chart a course of hope for the peoples of Central America" through foreign aid.

Although Mexico's present foreign debt of \$90 billion is larger than the entire cost of Marshall Plan financing for the recovery of Western Europe, Mr. Jackson said the Mexican debt would be manageable if Americans were alerted to the possible dangerous consequences of not doing anything to help Central America economically.

Reagan Remains Opposed to Rise In Taxes Despite Defeat in Senate

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan, undeterred by the defeat of a Republican 1984 budget in the Senate, refused Friday to drop his opposition to tax increases despite growing support among senators for higher taxes and lower deficits.

"No, we don't have an agreement," the Senate majority leader, Howard H. Baker Jr., Republican of Tennessee, said as he left a White House meeting between the president and congressional leaders.

"The president is adamant on taxes," Larry M. Speakes, deputy White House press secretary, said. "There's not much of a crack in the door for new taxes."

Mr. Reagan later warned that he remains ready to veto any move to block the third year of his tax cut.

The Republican-controlled Senate on Thursday rejected two budget plans and then sent the tax and spending resolution back to the Senate Budget Committee, which now must draft a new budget plan by Wednesday.

First, Democrats and moderate Republicans united to defeat, 52-48, a 1984 budget that would have preserved Mr. Reagan's tax cut program at the cost of high deficits through most of the 1980s.

The Senate then turned down, 53-46, an alternative proposal backed by Republican moderates that called for higher taxes. That bill proposed limiting this year's scheduled tax cut for individuals in higher income groups and repeal-

Some Reagan Appointees Claim Black Vote Has Been Written Off

By Juan Williams
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Several black appointees in the Reagan administration said this week that the White House has written off blacks politically for the 1984 campaign.

They cited as one example the fact that the White House Office of Public Liaison has had no one dealing with blacks for more than two months.

One senior White House official said the administration has decided that no effort in the next 17 months would be sufficient to moderate the opposition of blacks to President Ronald Reagan and capture a sufficient amount of the black vote. He said most of the White House staff, including Faith Ryan Whitlesley, assistant to the president for public liaison, have made the same assessment.

Mrs. Whitlesley's office, which is preparing a political operation to try to win key blue-collar, female and ethnic votes for Mr. Reagan in 1984, also has had no representative to Hispanics since she took over the office in March.

Mrs. Whitlesley said this week that the absence of blacks and Hispanics on her staff is temporary. She called allegations that she advocates ignoring black voters "ridiculous."

Mrs. Whitlesley said Melvin L. Bradley, a black special assistant to the president for policy development, will join her office soon and part of his responsibility will be to work as liaison with blacks. She said no decision has been made on liaison with Hispanics.

About a half dozen black appointees in the Reagan administration said Mrs. Whitlesley has argued that there is little political benefit for the president in dealing with blacks. They declined to speak on the record for fear of recriminations by the administration.

To mark the opening of BVLGARI new store at 30 rue du Rhône in Geneva

BVLGARI - ROMA, 10 VIA DEI CONDOTTI - NEW YORK, HOTEL PIERRE - GENEVE, 30 RUE DU RHÔNE - MONTE CARLO, AVENUE DES BEAUX-ARTS - PARIS, HOTEL PLAZA-ATHENE

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Andropov, Sakharov

Andrei Sakharov is probably the greatest living scientist to be treated as a public enemy in his own country. It was a scandal when he was seized by security police and cruelly banished in 1980 to the closed city of Gorki for the crime of defending human rights. The scandal has now been deepened by a new Soviet leader's refusal to allow Mr. Sakharov and his wife, Yelena Bonner, to leave the country.

All that has changed for the Sakharovs is the name of their jailer.

More was expected of Yuri Andropov. No single gesture would have had wider resonance at so little cost. A month ago the Soviet minister of justice went so far as to hint that Mr. Sakharov would be permitted to accept an invitation to teach at the University of Vienna. It proved a false signal, extinguished by an announcement that Mr. Sakharov knew too many secrets to be allowed to emigrate.

Leashing Technology

The Reagan administration, or at least part of it, wants to tighten up the rules on exports of high technology to keep the Russians from getting it. The same Reagan administration, or at least part of it, wants to expand high technology exports to strengthen the economy and industries crucial to national security. One view prevails at the Defense Department, the other at the Commerce Department. Congress, presumably, will be the referee.

The Defense Department already reviews export licenses for certain types of goods being shipped to the Soviet bloc and China. But it wants a veto over a wider list of sales, including those to noncommunist countries as well. As a practical matter the reviews would mean delays, much uncertainty and rising incentives for foreign buyers to find sources of supply elsewhere. How would the benefits balance against this disruption of commerce?

The congressional Office of Technology Assessment has published a sensible paper. Unquestionably the Soviets are able to exploit U.S. technology — bought, borrowed or stolen. But much leakage is inevitable in an open society. The OTA observes that "it is rare to find examples of technologies obtained from the West which the U.S.S.R. could not have produced itself, albeit with delays."

It is a fair generalization to say that embar-

goes of technology can work fairly well when they are limited in scope and when they are supported by a consensus among the industrial countries. That consensus is currently administered in Paris through the Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls. When a government pushes beyond that consensus it invites a divisive quarrel that is very likely to end in a costly fiasco.

Two examples are President Carter's grain embargo and President Reagan's campaign against the Soviet gas pipeline. The first brought a vehement reaction from American farmers, and, after Mr. Carter lost the election, Mr. Reagan reversed him. As for Mr. Reagan's attempt to stop building of the pipeline, it led to a blazing row with the West Europeans, the only result of which has been that American manufacturers have lost contracts to their European and Japanese competitors.

If Mr. Reagan wants wider controls on technology leakage, he will have to build support for them not only among U.S. producers but abroad as well. The Defense Department wants to press faster and much further into highly controversial areas. To weigh the wisdom or even the possibility of that, Mr. Reagan might reflect on the way the grain embargo and the pipeline quarrel turned out.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Truth in Argentina

When the world notices the Argentine people it is often to deplore their addiction to myths of national destiny. At present, however, a sobered people is seeking the plain truth about the thousands who have "disappeared" in the last seven years of military rule.

Such information about 6,000, perhaps 30,000 missing persons is being withheld by those who know the most, the military authorities. Preparing to yield to civilian rule, they seem more concerned with protecting fellow officers than with protecting the country from more anarchy and repression.

The junta has linked the disappearances to the armed services, implying that these acts are beyond the reach of civilian courts. A promise of fresh information to victims' relatives turned out to be a cruel fraud; relatives dutifully reporting to government offices are being told nothing. Now there are rumors of an amnesty absorbing everyone involved.

Argentina was truly ungoverned when the

military seized power in 1976. Personal safety as well as economic survival were daily at risk. Most Argentines greeted the coup with relief and looked the other way as alleged subversives were snatched from their homes, never to be heard from again. Although every family must have known at least one victim, a nation traumatized by years of anarchy was willing to see law subordinated to order.

The guilt or innocence of most of the suspects may never be known to their survivors. Quite possibly, it was never known to most of their abductors. There were no trials, no rules, no explanations.

Moral responsibility cannot fairly be assigned to the armed forces alone. In a sense the junta acted as agents of the nation that weakened its rule. But a sober moment of transition offers the best chance for a balanced judicial accounting. Not to seize it would taint a new set of destructive myths.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

'Saucepan Concerts' in Chile

The day of peaceful protest organized Wednesday against General Pinochet's regime by the powerful confederation of copper miners and supported by other tolerated or clandestine unions was the first initiative of the sort since the coup d'état of September 1973 which overthrew the Popular Unity government of Salvador Allende. Such "saucepan concerts" by the middle class during the summer of 1973 foretold the inexorable fall of the Allende government. Today they express rejection by that same middle class of a dictatorship that continues to stiffen repression in the past year. The economic failure of a hyperinflation "model," advocated and applied by the "Chicago boys" of Milton Friedman, has cost the regime the support of a sorely pressed private sector. Bankrupt small businesses are joining the ranks of the previously discontented — persons whom the dictatorship disappointed, and democratic opponents of the first hour. Even such an extreme rightist movement as Fatherland and Liberty is bitterly denouncing the military regime.

—Le Monde (Paris).

A Divide in South Africa

The results of South Africa's latest flurry of by-elections show that Prime Minister P.W. Botha has caused a deep and almost certainly unbridgeable divide in Afrikanerdom. They suggest, however, that he has kept the support of much the largest part of his people. The conclusion must be that his wisest political strategy is to dominate the center ground of white South African politics — including both Afrikaans- and English-speakers — rather than to try to accommodate the far right wing by abandoning his attempted reforms.

—The Financial Times (London).

What Chance Accidental Nuclear War?

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — Could nuclear war begin purely by accident? The assumption is common that nuclear war is likely to come not by decision of rational government leaders but by mechanical or human accidents. Johnathan Schell, for example, has written that "the machinery of destruction is complete, poised on a hair trigger, waiting for a 'button' to be 'pushed' by some misguided or deranged human being or for some faulty computer chip to send out the instructions to fire."

Is this true? Are the following scenes possible?

The Family-Computer-Chip War:
Deep inside a multimillion-dollar computer used to process the military intelligence coming from American satellites, a 35-cent computer chip malfunctions. Suddenly the radar screens begin to flash. A thousand Soviet missiles appear to be coming over the horizon. "Oh my God," the radar screen operator says. "This is it."

In the White House, the president is informed of the warning, now 10 minutes old. "In 20 minutes the missiles will destroy our retaliatory forces, sir," his military aide informs him. As the president leaves the White House for his specially equipped command post airplane, he orders that all land-based missiles be launched immediately.

"I am not going to let our missiles be destroyed on the ground," he says as he climbs aboard the



Drawings by Olfendick.

helicopter. "We'll fight. But the Russians started this war. Let the history books record that fact."

The Strangest Scenario:
Individuals under pressure cannot always withstand the strain. Sometimes they snap.

Late one night a Soviet submarine commander walks into the control room of his new Typhoon-class submarine and, before the astonished ensign can react, he pushes a button sending a single SLBM with 12 nuclear warheads in the nose cone on its way to the United States.

"What have you done?" the ensign cries as he

This comment was written by the Harvard Nuclear Study Group, whose members are Albert Carnesale, Paul Dory, Stanley Hoffmann, Samuel P. Huntington, Joseph S. Nye Jr. and Scott D. Sagan. Their study, "Living With Nuclear Weapons," will be published on June 1 by the Harvard University Press and Bantam Books.

tackles the commander, wrestling him to the floor. The commander appears startled. Then he smiles, looks up and says, "That missile is going to shoot down a Nazi bomber. I'm teaching those fascists a lesson. Remember Stalingrad!"

Although such imaginative scenarios are often discussed, they are, fortunately, extremely unlikely if not impossible.

The U.S. government has devised numerous precautions to prevent such accidents. Along with more sophisticated and more numerous weapons, more sophisticated and more numerous precautionary policies have been developed.

There are four kinds of measures intended to minimize the chances of unauthorized or accidental use that are worth noting.

First is the "two-man rule," which requires parallel actions by two or more individuals at stages in the process of communicating and carrying out any order to use nuclear weapons.

Second is the system of Permissive Action Links (PALs), including a highly secure coded signal which must be inserted in the weapons before they can be used.

Third, devices internal to the weapon are designed to ensure that an attempt to bypass the PALs system will disarm the weapon.

Fourth, the nuclear warheads themselves are designed to preclude accidental detonation as a result of exposure to heat, blast, or radiation.

The Soviets share American concern with unauthorized and accidental nuclear war, and there is reason to believe that they, too, have taken measures to prevent it.

In this light, how credible are the two scenarios outlined above? There have been, it is true, many false alarms in the American nuclear attack warning system. Some of them have been traced to such innocuous components as an insensitive computer chip. But none of these false alarms has even come close to leading to war, because the government has built redundancies into the system, precisely so that no president will ever have to rely on a single computer or radar screen to make such important decisions.

For this kind of accident to lead to war, several warning systems of different kinds — for instance, infrared sensors on satellites, and radars on land — would have to fail simultaneously.

Even that by itself would be unlikely to cause

the president to order an immediate launching of ICBM missiles. His incentives to do so might indeed be small if the missiles were relatively invulnerable and if he had other nuclear systems at sea, not under attack. It is even possible to maintain a policy of not launching missiles in a retaliatory strike until after the damage of the enemy's first strike is assessed.

It is possible that an officer under pressure, could go insane. But an insane American officer could not, in peacetime and by himself, arm and deliver the nuclear weapons under his command.

In the submarine case, to give but one example, it would take the simultaneous insanity of a number of American submarine officers for an



unauthorized American launch to be possible. Given the Soviet strong propensity for tight political control of their nuclear weapons, there is no reason to believe that the chances of unauthorized Soviet use are any greater.

Thus it is a mistake to believe that a simple accident or an unstable commander could easily lead to a nuclear exchange. In reality, the probabilities of such an event are very low.

This should not, however, breed complacency about the prospect of accidental war, for two reasons. First, it is only through continual concern that the likelihood of accidental use of weapons is kept so low. Second, mechanical accidents and human frailties could become increasingly dangerous in times of deep crisis or conventional war, during which time command centers would be threatened or destroyed.

There will continue to be an uneasy balance between the degree of control required to ensure that weapons are not used accidentally and the degree of "usability" required to ensure that they can be used if needed. If it were certain that a weapon could not be used, it would not contribute to deterrence. Nuclear weapons must be usable enough to provide credible deterrence, but not so usable as to invite unintended use.

Agreeing on Economic Policy May Be Possible

By Henry Owen

WASHINGTON — When a

West German Social Democrat and a French conservative agree on economic policy for industrial countries, that is news. When a liberal American Democrat and a conservative American Republican join the consensus, we are getting close to the dog bites man variety. Add two Japanese elder statesmen and the resulting agreement, even with some reservations, is noteworthy.

The six men met for two days at the Brookings Institution in Washington in late April. Entitled "Economic Policy," their statement is signed by Raymond Barre, who was prime minister under President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing; Manfred Lahnstein, finance minister under Chancellor Helmut Schmidt; Alan Greenspan and Charles Schultz, who headed the Council of Economic Advisers under Presidents Ford and Carter, respectively; and Banroku Yoshino and Taroichi Yoshida, who were deputy ministers of foreign affairs and finance, respectively.

The report's analysis suggests that a main problem facing the industrial world is underinvestment. While noting that inflation has been reduced

and prospects for economic recovery are improving, it cites continuing major obstacles to sustained growth and reduced unemployment.

The report makes clear that high interest rates in the United States deserve priority attention. Reducing the U.S. structural deficits that keep these rates high has to be the key goal if there is to be a world recovery.

Action should be taken now, even if its budgetary effects are not felt until some time in the future. In the resulting environment, the Federal Reserve would have no reason to resist declining interest rates. These reduced rates would, among other things, encourage private investment and help firms restructure their balance sheets away from excessive reliance on short-term debt.

The six also note that "particularly in Europe," but also in varying degrees elsewhere, the profitability of firms and hence prospects for private investment have been reduced by high real wage rates, among other factors. The authors indicate that allowing recovery to increase this profitability, thus promoting investment,

is the only solution to the unemployment problem consistent with sustained growth and price stability.

That means moderating demands by both workers and governments. "Governments must curb expanding claims for social expenditures and focus fiscal resources on investment expenditures that have been squeezed by fiscal austerity."

In Japan, the group left the door open for an expanded fiscal policy that would increase import demand, contribute to world recovery and reduce Japan's trade surplus. But it did not call for such a policy. It merely said lower U.S. interest rates and the U.S. recovery would provide room for "measures to promote economic activity in a number of countries where that would be appropriate."

It indicated that in countries with leeway to act, such as Japan, West Germany and the United Kingdom, "the stimulus coming from a U.S. recovery and lower interest rates should not be offset by restrictive measures but should be passed along fully." And the "mix of fiscal and monetary policies in Japan should be

such as to permit an appreciation of the yen as the dollar declines."

There were other recommendations for change in existing policies. The group strongly urged not only holding the line against protectionism but also rolling back recent protectionist actions as recovery proceeds, and hastening preparations for a new round of trade negotiations.

The group strongly supported not only the IMF quota increases but also an expansion in World Bank resources to meet the growing problems of developing countries, which threaten world recovery. (Expansion in World Bank resources will take a special initiative. Replenishment of the International Development Association is stymied by U.S. congressional foot-dragging. The only remedy, as Robert McNamara pointed out recently, is for Europe and Japan to pledge to do more until the United States catches up.)

The report points out that foreign exchange misalignments can be corrected only by basic policy changes, such as those it recommends. Concerted intervention by central banks may occasionally be useful in restraining excessive fluctuations, but rigid arrangements for handling these should be avoided. Flexible exchange rates are here to stay.

Although it was not drafted with the economic summit in mind, this report by economists who have held high political office indicates realistically what a successful Williamson summit might achieve. The authors reflect roughly the same balance of political forces as the summiters. Summit pledges along the lines of this report are feasible, if unlikely.

The report should not be seen as preparation for the summit, however. It addresses long-term problems that cannot be solved at a single meeting. Its analysis and prescriptions are intended to provide a long-term sense of direction for the industrial world.

Some will no doubt argue that we should do more than this report suggests, notably regarding fiscal expansion by the strong economies. What is remarkable, however, is that six "wise men" of varying persuasions were able to agree that we should not do less — that the changes in policy which this report prescribes are needed to avoid long-term stagnation.

Yet doing less is precisely the direction in which the industrial world's economies have been heading, leaving major obstacles to sustained economic growth firmly in place to impede the modest recovery that is now under way.

The writer, a former U.S. ambassador-at-large, is a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution and a member of the Consultants International Group. He wrote this comment for the International Herald Tribune.

About the News Craft and History

By Stanley Karnow

WASHINGTON — Almost

everybody reads the newspaper, listens to the radio or watches television to keep up with current events. But outside the media very few people really know how the gathering and communicating of news works.

There seems to be a notion that the press, whether printed or electronic, is some kind of huge monolithic machine run by a central authority. In America presidents and lesser politicians try to project the impression of the news media as a conspiracy determined to smear men in high places.

As a corrective to this misguided view I recommend a small classic, "The News Business," by a couple of veteran professionals, John Chancellor of NBC and Walter Meigs of The Associated Press. At first glance the slim volume looks like a primer for aspiring young journalists, a compendium of "dos and don'ts." But it ought to be read by a wide public for its acute insights into the daily functioning of the news business.

I wish the authors had chosen a different title. Journalism may be a business for publishers and advertising agencies, but it is still a craft for the reporters who collect the news.

In other words, the extraordinary technology that oozes goes into the production of newspapers and television shows has not altered the fact that the process begins with a reporter or writer gathering news by a report or by a notebook.

Mr. Chancellor and Mr. Meigs make this plain in their chapter on leads, the opening words of a news story. As they note, wastebaskets are filled to the brim with crumpled paper because reporters are constantly searching for the correct lead.

"Leads are the keynotes, the overtones, the tea shots of newswriting." They set the theme of a story. They can be fair and balanced, but they are always subjective for the simple reason that the reporter selects the elements in an event that he or she regards as crucial.

Reporters sometimes write it wrong — as in March 1968 when a young wire service reporter covering Richard Nixon's campaign in the New Hampshire primary wrote that Mr. Nixon had a "secret plan" to end the war in Vietnam.

The dispatch hit television screens

that evening and grabbed headlines across the United States the next morning, and it entered the history books. But Mr. Nixon had no plan, secret or otherwise, and he never said he did. He merely pledged to end the war, which is what every other candidate was promising to do.

The mistake complicated Mr. Nixon's campaign. He could not deny that he had a plan without appearing to the voters like a rudderless contender. But he could not confirm that he had a plan without divulging it. He hemmed and hawed and fudged, and won the election anyway.

The significance of the episode is not that Mr. Nixon was discomfited or even that he was humiliated. It is that the journalist simply goofed, like a carpenter who builds a wobbly chair. There was no plot, despite Mr. Nixon's conviction that the press was out to slander him.

I also commend the chapter on analysis, the articles and broadcasts that are supposed to explain the meaning of events to readers. Like the little girl with the curl, they can be very good or horrid.

A great stylist like H.L. Mencken could get away with outrageous opinions because he was a great stylist. A great commentator like Walter Lippmann, who brought to bear immense erudition and wisdom, was worth reading even when he went astray, as he occasionally did.

But, as Mr. Chancellor and Mr. Meigs warn, beware of the instant analyses that frequently follow immediately in the aftermath of an important occurrence, like the death of a prominent figure.

The authors cite a dispatch from London reporting that the death of Stalin had triggered "a fresh flood of speculation" about the future of the

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to the editor and contain the writer's name, address, and address. Brief letters receive priority, and letters may be abridged. We cannot acknowledge all letters, but we value the views of the readers who submit them.

The Image Reappears In Reverse

By Flora Lewis

WASHINGTON — The domi-

nant talk of Washington these days is about the tremendous infighting within the administration, which the president seems to ignore. It makes for a surprising mirror image with Paris. In both capitals the quarrels and struggles for power are essentially between ideologists and pragmatists, the people who think they can make over the world and those who are trying to deal with the problems it presents.

As in a mirror, of course, left and right are reversed. The French ideologists have a socialist vision of the good society. They campaigned on the slogan "change," and they think they received a mandate for a complete overhaul of France.

In fact, they did not. They were merely elected to replace a team and a style that had won out its welcome, just as American ideologists are mistaken in thinking they won a mandate to turn the clock back more than half a century.

The results, however, make for a remarkably similar disarray under a leadership that seems unable to impose a clear direction. In many ways Presidents Ronald Reagan and François Mitterrand are opposites. But they also have a lot in common as they try to maintain their cool above the fray that is going on among their advisers and ministers.

Mr. Mitterrand is a literary man who enjoys rambling, abstract discourse and much prefers swaddling an issue with hours of intellectual exchange to grasping it. Mr. Reagan likes simplicities and prefers a ringing metaphor to concrete direction. Either way, each of them fails to settle the argument firmly enough to force the rest of his team to get on with the job at hand, and the struggle continues in the underbrush to change the boss's mind.

In both countries the fight among those in power is more important than the way they confront the political opposition, not only because they have the power but also because the opposition is so confused.

No clear alternative is offered. No individual has emerged to articulate a coherent set of criticisms and a different course. The French constitution and the absolute majority that Mr. Mitterrand's Socialist Party holds in the National Assembly save him from the kind of haggling that President Reagan has to undertake with a fractious Congress, but he is having a similar kind of trouble inside his party and in the streets.

The street demonstrations are mostly organized by students who oppose a planned reform of the university system to make it more selective and thereby restore assurance of quality. Government supporters blame rightist militants. But in fact the reforms are a reversal of concessions made after the great leftist upheaval in May 1968, concessions that proved too costly in both money and educational excellence.

The argument for maintaining a steady course of leftism on the grounds that it is Mr. Mitterrand's sacred mission, regardless of the consequences, is made within the lower echelons of his party and will probably surface at its coming convention.

Change the accents and it sounds exactly like the Reaganists complaining that the administration is compromising its principles for political expediency. Mr. Mitterrand is just as worried about attacks from his left as Mr. Reagan is about charges of disloyalty from the right, with the same effect — a waffling hand on the helm.

To complete the picture, the opposition in both countries is downcast about looking for a counter-vision to mobilize public enthusiasm. But any mobilization is that both are misreading their respective national moods.

It is not charisma, excitement, bold visions new or old that people want any more. Those have proved hollow, ineffective, even dangerous. The grandiose notion of commanding events to shape up to a preconceived pattern is undermining the world's painful efforts to recover economically, and weakening alliances.

Drastic change is not only unfeasible in a very complex world, it hurts too much. People yearn for a renewed sense of reliability, solidity, effectiveness. My hunch is that if a French or American version of West Germany's late Konrad Adenauer came along with his unwavering slogan of "no experiments," he would be elected easily in either country.

The mirror image indicates that the best campaign platform in either country would be a single word: competence. What happens in the United States matters more than what happens in France because America is a superpower and the dollar is everybody's basic unit of exchange. Nor can the United States get off the ideological high ride and come down to Earth.

The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A Latin Approach?

Regarding the editorial "Not the Best Policy" (IHT, April 30):

That the crisis in Central America requires a political solution has become indisputable. It is a pity that it has taken an embarrassing escalation of U.S. policy and the loss of thousands of lives to convince our Congress that a military solution would be detrimental and is unrealistic.

The changes that Congress may be able to impose upon the president's policy and their ultimate effects on the region remain to be seen. It is indubitable that any viable solution will require a considerable amount of imagination on the part of the U.S. government. Perhaps its first step

should be to examine more closely the policy initiated in Central America by the French government, one that shows a more comprehensive awareness of the circumstances troubling the region. It may just be that the U.S. government is in need of some French savoir faire.

RICARDO CASTRO, Paris.

He wrote this comment for the International Herald Tribune.

Water for Tehran

Regarding "Widespread Shortage of Water Threatens Region's Hope for Food Self-Sufficiency" (in the IHT Special Report on Agricultural Development, April 9):

The sewage effluent of Tehran's nearly 5 million inhabitants goes into

the ground through seepage wells in each housing unit or compound. There are six huge wells at Yaf Abad, some kilometers distant and a few hundred meters lower than Tehran, from three of which water is pumped constantly and alternately in great quantities.

It is generally agreed that had it not been for those wells — which pump back into the Tehran water-distribution system in a continuous recycling operation, the effluent that has passed through several kilometers of soil and is then treated like any other source of water supply — the city would have faced a water shortage resulting in its rationing.

HENRY A. SARKISSIAN, Tehran.

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The Image Reappears In Reverse

By Flora Lewis

WASHINGTON —

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Cruise Missile Base In South Sicily Is Said To Attract the Mafia

United Press International

COMISO, Sicily — U.S. military and civilian personnel are beginning to arrive in this remote southern Sicilian town where cruise missiles are scheduled to be deployed beginning late this year, and the authorities believe the Mafia may be coming with them.

A U.S. official in Italy said the first group of Americans has arrived in Comiso, where 112 nuclear missiles and 4,300 Americans are to be based by 1987.

The Italian authorities, meanwhile, have voiced concern that because of the base and its potential economic effects, underworld figures are buying into an area where there has been no known Mafia presence.

Salvatore Catalano, the mayor of Comiso, has asked the head of Italy's anti-Mafia police, Emanuele De Francesco, to investigate reports that Mafia "families" have bought 8,645 acres (3,500 hectares) of land in the Acate and Gela areas around Comiso.

So far, Mr. De Francesco said in an interview, his inquiry has revealed that all of Acate and parts of Comiso and Gela were "bought without concern of cost by certain Palermo families."

Investigators believe the families are convinced that the land will increase in value because of the base, sources said. They added that the authorities believed that the families had invested in the land with money earned from drug trafficking.

The authorities pointed out that Mafia families have had trouble finding ways to launder money made in the drug business.

A new law allowing the police to investigate bank accounts, corporate deposits and contracts of suspected underworld figures may have prompted the families to make the investments. The investments are legal and carried out by front companies, investigators said.

A former mayor of Comiso, Guido E. Caputo, said that he has received several calls warning him "to lay off the obvious campaign."

"They're obviously trying to scare me," said Mr. Caputo, who heads the local anti-Mafia campaign. "They tell me La Torre should have taught me something."

Lava Flow Delays Blast On Mt. Etna

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CATANIA, Sicily — A new rush of lava from Mount Etna Friday delayed an explosion to divert the course of a volcanic eruption into a man-made canal, away from populated areas.

Italian officials had originally scheduled the operation in the early afternoon, but a new lava flow damaged some equipment and forced a delay. Experts on the scene rescheduled the explosion for Saturday.

Vincenzo Foresta of the Civil Defense Ministry said earlier that scientists had decided to go ahead with the blast despite last-minute problems because the depth of the lava flow had lowered and stabilized.

The explosion will blow up a 10-foot-thick (3-meter-thick) dam to divert the lava into a canal. The sudden wave of lava Friday damaged many of the metal tubes that will hold the explosives, causing further delay, the experts said.

Opponents of the plan to dynamite the lip of the volcano to divert the lava presented their views Thursday to the minister of civil protection, Loris Fortuna.

Mario Libertini, of the Regional Council for the Protection of Etna Park, told Mr. Fortuna the volcano should not be a testing ground for improved scientific theories.

The volcano is pouring out 1.8 million cubic meters (about 63 million cubic feet) of molten rock a day. Since the current eruption began March 28 the lava has advanced eight kilometers (about five miles). It recently started flowing faster.

Tonino Canatta, a young anti-missile campaigner, encountered a group of American soldiers in a bar near Comiso.

"I was asking the bartender if he had any cigarettes for sale," Mr. Canatta said, "when one of the Americans called me over and gave me two packs of Winstons. He then invited me and my friend to their table and had us try a piece of pizza ketchup on it."

"It was so strange, somehow," he said. "They were so nice and friendly. And they really looked like the Americans you see in the movies."

Philippines Intensifies Crackdown on Dissent

By William Branigan

Washington Post Service

MANILA — President Ferdinand E. Marcos and his supporters appear to be broadening their repression of dissent, turning increasingly to lengthy court proceedings against journalists, priests and even elected local officials.

In recent weeks authorities have arrested three priests, the head of a newspaper workers' union, the mayor of a southern provincial city, his deputy and five city councilmen. In addition, arrest warrants on criminal libel charges have been issued for the editor and a Manila staffer of a regional news magazine based in Hong Kong, but the documents have yet to be served.

To date, all those arrested have been released on bail except Aquilino Pimentel Jr., the popular mayor of Cagayan de Oro City on the southern island of Mindanao. But opposition leaders fear that the government may be able to achieve its apparent aim of stifling opposition political activity through protracted legal proceedings linking the defendants with cases of subversion and rebellion already on trial.

The arrests come at a time of mounting insurgency by guerrillas of the New People's Army, the military arm of the Communist Party, especially in Mindanao. Some political observers believe that Mr. Pimentel, a rising star in opposition ranks, is being made a scapegoat for the military's failure to defeat the rebels.

The arrest of Mr. Pimentel on April 17 on charges of rebellion was ordered by Mr. Marcos after a purported former New People's Army leader, Carito Sandag, also known as Commander Delmo, testified against the 43-year-old mayor. Mr. Sandag claimed that Mr. Pimentel once gave him 100 pesos (about \$11) and told him to "keep up the good work" in trying to overthrow the government. Mr. Pimentel has called the charge ridiculous.

In a telephone interview from a military camp in Cebu, about 145 miles (233 kilometers) to the north where he is being held and standing trial, Mr. Pimentel said, "I feel this is a political matter." He added that he had been "principally very active in organizing at the grassroots level" his opposition Filipino Democratic Party.

He said that his party, which has a "socialist orientation" and has joined a coalition with the opposition Labor Party, had been "growing by leaps and bounds," and that his arrest makes it "much more difficult for the party to grow and organize." He was arrested under a presidential decree that allows indefinite detention without bail. But he vowed that "the setback will only be temporary."

Mr. Pimentel said the New People's Army was "certainly gaining ground" in its province of Misamis Oriental. "Out of 24 municipalities, no less than 10 have been hit by rebel raids," he said. "This means the rebels are able to melt into the

population, it means they are getting more support now from the people."

In the latest arrests, the deputy mayor of Cagayan de Oro and five city councilmen were detained Tuesday and charged with "indirect contempt of court" in the case of Mr. Pimentel.

The charge stemmed from a city council resolution calling for Mr. Pimentel's release and permission to demonstrate in support of him. The Philippine armed forces advocate general, Brigadier General Hamilton Dimaya, requested the arrests on the grounds that the local officials' actions were designed to pressure the Cebu court. He called for their suspension from public office for the duration of the Pimentel case.

According to Western diplomats and political observers, the case illustrates the polarization taking place in Philippine politics as well as Mr. Marcos's continuing extraordinary powers.

"My view is that the definition of subversion is creeping further along the spectrum of opposition, and this is an instance of it," said a senior Western diplomat.

So far, however, the opposition has reacted by intensifying its efforts to develop a credible, cohesive coalition to challenge Mr. Marcos by uniting Mr. Pimentel's Filipino Democratic Party with the United Nationalist Democratic Organization known as Unido.

Opposition leaders plan to announce the coalition next month. They say it will be based on a more radical platform than Unido has previously espoused.

This indicates a shift of moderate opponents to the left as Mr. Marcos continues to wield powers of martial law in practice, if not in name. He lifted more than eight years of martial law in January 1981 but retained wide powers under presidential decrees.

A decree issued in May 1981 allows him to order the summary arrest and indefinite detention of suspected subversives without bail or recourse to the courts. Release can be granted only by another presidential order. Opposition lawyers say hundreds of persons have been arrested under such "presidential commitment orders."

The lawyers added that they are also fighting the military's efforts to link Mr. Pimentel to a case in Cebu involving seven persons accused of rebellion. The current charges against Mr. Pimentel carry a penalty of 12 to 20 years in prison, but if he is linked to the Cebu case, which involves an alleged murder, the maximum penalty would be death.

The government has also sought to link journalists and labor leaders to subversion cases that have been dragging on for years. While the defendants have been freed on bail and prosecution often has been lackadaisical, the cases have succeeded in stifling the dissident press and taming the radical labor movement, diplomats said.

Libération: A Fever Chart of French Leftism

By Michael Dobbs

Washington Post Service

PARIS — Anybody curious about whatever happened to the youthful French demonstrators who manned barricades in the students' revolt of May 1968 should examine the remarkable rise to fame and influence of Libération.

In 10 years, Libération has been transformed from a fringe publication with a circulation of less than 10,000 into one of the most respected, and also one of the most readable, daily newspapers in France. The leftist revolutionaries who founded it under the influence of the philosopher Jean-Paul Sartre have fanned out to occupy responsible positions, particularly in the news media.

Both "Libé," as Libération is affectionately known by its readers, and the one-time student radicals have matured. More moderate in outlook, sleeker in appearance and more conventional in behavior, they have almost become part of the establishment they set out to topple.

Serge July, the editor of Libération, is typical of a generation that has shed its leftist ideological blinkers but has retained a restless intellectual energy and irreverence for authority. Once one of the organizers of a Maoist group known as The People's Cause, he is now regarded by many people as the best newspaper editor and political reporter in the country. Sitting behind his untidy desk, he said he was "very mistrustful" of people who never change.

"A paper has to live in its times. Our readers have gotten older along with us. When Libé started, I was 30. Today I'm 40. The typical reader of Libé at the beginning was a student. Today he's married, has a job, a home and a mistress," he said.



Serge July, editor of Libération

But while acknowledging that Libé has "changed its clothes," he insisted that its heart has remained in the same place.

In the decade since its foundation — issue number one rolled off the press on April 18, 1973 — Libé has increased in size to 40 pages from eight. The price has gone up five-fold. Of the original 30 staff members, only four remain. The rest were either fired or quit in disgust as a result of the factional infighting that raged at the paper for years.

One of the first journalists to resign was Jean-Pierre Barou, who

left over a dispute with Mr. July over editorial direction. Now a successful editor at a publishing house in Paris, he looks back on his time at Libé with a certain nostalgia.

"It was as if I had been parachuted into another world. Suddenly, I found myself involved in almost constant debate. All kinds of different people would wander into the building at any time of the day or night — workers, ex-prisoners, drug addicts, homosexual activists," he recalled.

As described by the pioneers, the atmosphere at Libération in its early days seems to have resembled

that of a hippie commune more than a newspaper.

Libération was in fact more than simply a newspaper. It grew out of a leftist information agency set up by a group of people around Sartre with the aim of galvanizing workers to defend their rights after the 1968 upheavals. A network of Libération committees were set up in factories around France.

An early editorial proclaimed that Libération was "a David in the land of Goliath... a liberated zone in the jungle of the press." It was against Libération's principles to take any advertisements. Everyone received the same salary, and jobs were supposed to be rotated regularly.

Today many of Libération's original ideals, such as the refusal to take advertisements, have been discarded. The writing is much less ideologically slanted and the newspaper accepts loans from prominent industrialists such as Jean Riboud, a friend of President François Mitterrand. What has remained is a lively use of language, particularly in the headlines, and a continuing concern for the underdog.

The turning point in Libération's transformation into a mainstream French newspaper came in February 1981, when the staff voted to suspend publication temporarily. Mr. July was given dictatorial powers to restructure the newspaper as he saw fit. He promptly fired half the staff, including some of his former political cronies.

Looking back at this period, Mr. July says that the paper's good fortune was that it was founded by a group of professional skeptics who had the courage to destroy their own ideas as well as those of their political opponents.

The way in which the generation of 1968 was integrated into the system could be one reason that terrorism never took hold in France as it did in Italy or West Germany during the 1970s. In the view of Gilles Millet, one of the four survivors from the original team.

"Instead of becoming terrorists, we became journalists," he said.

Libération's success has not pleased everyone and has even spawned a new counterculture. The outside walls of the editorial offices are daubed with slogans like "Libération Libé." On the walls of the lavatory, an anonymous graffiti writer has accused journalists on the newspaper of betraying the Maoist ideals for which they originally fought.

Somebody else replied: "Unlike you, we've realized that the world is going 'round' — and will continue to go 'round' without us."

Vatican Accepts Nun Resignation

United Press International

VATICAN CITY — Pope John Paul II on Friday accepted the resignation of an American Roman Catholic nun who defied a Vatican order to step down as director of Michigan's welfare agency because it funds abortions for the poor.

Agnes Mary Mansour resigned from the Sisters of Mercy religious order Wednesday, saying she considered working for the poor more important than remaining a nun. Her resignation "was immediately accepted by the Holy See," the Vatican said.

The welfare agency she heads dispenses government funds for poor women seeking abortions and other medical assistance.

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ARTS / LEISURE

Happy Cannes, Mr. Oshima

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

CANNES, France—This year's Cannes film festival has been called "Le Festival des Panneaux"—the festival of breakdowns, as its technical innovations are often out of order—but it has kept its screening schedule amid the turbulence of political demonstrations. However, a visiting star, David Bowie, was advised not to attend the premiere of his film, "Merry Christmas, Mr. Lawrence," as the wild devotion of his fans might add to the disturbance.

"Merry Christmas, Mr. Lawrence," guided by the respected Japanese director, Nagisa Oshima, is a curious account of differing codes of honor. Its scene is a Japanese prison camp in 1942. Its dominating conflict is a peculiar one between an English officer—a "Lord Jim" figure from school bullies of years gone by—and the Nipponese commander, whose samurai fanaticism masks a homosexual romanticism.

Bowie enacts the conscience-stricken Briton and Ryuchi Sakamoto his captor, torn between duty and fascination. Though of inordinate length and frequently repetitious, the intensity of its realism, its enigmatic duel, and its striking directorial style distinguish it.

In "Cammina Cammina" (Walking Walking), Ermanno Olmi relates the pilgrimage of the biblical three kings as it might be performed by Tuscan peasants. Simple faith, according to this interpretation of the gospels, is the key to the mystery of the Epiphany, with its guiding star. His ambitious parable requires almost three hours to unfold and it has sequences of pictorial beauty, but is theatrically diffuse. It may be classed as an earnest experiment.

The French entries—"L'Es Meurtier" (One Deadly Summer) of Jean Becker and "La Lune dans le caniveau" (The Moon in the Gutter) of Jean-Jacques Beineix—both depict hums for rapists.

In the Becker version—from Sebastien Japrisot's novel—a young girl attempts to track down the three men who violated her mother 20 years before. Isabelle Adjani is again miscast as the seemingly flirtatious heroine bent on vengeance, a role more suited to someone of higher sex voltage and sense of comedy. There is superior acting by Suzanne Flon as her deaf aunt and by Jean Caven as a man under suspicion.

Beineix, director of the successful "Diva," has gone excessively arty in "The Moon in the Gutter," a tale of a stevedore seeking the man who raped his sister, a crime that

drove her to suicide. Meeting a girl who resembles his dead sister only partially compensates for his loss.

Gérard Depardieu as the seaman and Nastassia Kinski as the sister replacement go through the motions of their contrived assignments, but are burdened with the delivery of lines that ring of the gushing of a schoolboy who has just read Verlaine. Beineix has ornamented the trashy script with camera work of harbor low life.

Sandwiched between two such gaudy shockers, Bruce Beresford's "Tender Mercies," with its sweet if corny gentleness, pleased audiences like a refreshing evening breeze after a hot and violent day.

"Heat and Dust," representing Britain in the official contest, is a motion picture of more sophistication and far more substance. Its director, James Ivory, an expert at period reconstruction, presents the spectator with two views of India, those of today and of the 1920s.

His scenario, adapted by Ruth Praver Jhabvala from her novel, is a story within a story in which a modern young Englishwoman, intrigued by rumors of her great-aunt's past, goes to India to investigate the case. The great-aunt, as the bride of a British diplomat, went to India 60 years earlier and, finding the rigid decorum of the colonial set intolerable, fell in love with a charming but shady native prince.

Greta Scacchi as the girl who took a fatal path, Shashi Kapoor as the eadish prince, Nicholas Grace as the colonial playboy of the 20s episodes, Julie Christie as the contemporary researcher and Charles McCaughan as an American hippie who takes up Hinduism, provide performances of prize-worthy quality. Ivory's film, a work of delicate artistry and moods, has brightened the festival's program.



"Houses on the Place Ravignan" (1911), by Juan Gris.

An Essential Guide to Cubism

By Max Wykes-Joyce

International Herald Tribune

LONDON—When we invent Cubism, Picasso said in an interview in 1935, "we had no intention of inventing Cubism. All we wanted to do was to bring out what was within us." Picasso and Braque, Gris and Léger, the four Cubist masters, nevertheless did invent a new movement, one more over which was to alter radically all Western ways of seeing and thinking, so far as painting and sculpture were concerned.

The "narrow view of Cubism in its purest form" is currently to be seen at the Tate Gallery in an international loan show of more than 230 works—"The Essential Cubism 1907-1920"—magisterially arranged and documented by the English authority on Cubism Douglas Cooper, and the American art historian Gary Tinterow. Emphasis is on the word "essential," so that only those works which conform to the strictest canons of Cubist theory have been admitted. This, in practice, means that of the sequence of 12 rooms given to the show, the first four are devoted exclusively to the work of Braque and Picasso, 1907 through 1913; the fifth to Juan Gris, 1911-12; and the following three to Gris, Braque and Picasso, 1912-19.

The pioneer work of Cubism, this exhibition argues, was done from 1907 to 1911 exclusively by

Georges Braque (1882-1963), initially influenced by the practice of Cézanne; and Pablo Picasso (1881-1973), initially influenced by the Donatello-Renaissance. From its beginnings to 1912, Braque and Picasso abandoned scientific perspective, Braque dismissing it with the observation that perspective "does not allow one to take full possession of things," and faced with a subject, a musical instrument, for example, or a man sitting at a café table, proceeded to break down that subject into "fragments and facets, which when reassembled" in the finished painting "added up to a total image."

In September 1912, Braque, in making the first of a long series of "papier collé"—drawings and paintings incorporating fragments of newspaper and textured papers, wood, and paille—reversed the fragmenting procedure of the earlier Cubism. Beginning with "shaped forms and colored planes" he built up, as the work proceeded, a composition "with an objective significance." These papier collés, as the catalog points out, taught Braque and by extension Picasso, "that form and color exist and function independently of each other."

Meanwhile Picasso's friend and fellow-Spaniard Juan Gris (1887-1927), who was developing a personal style on a basis of his understanding of Cézanne, fit upon certain aspects of Cubist technique

and made them his own. Such a work was his "Houses on the Place Ravignan" (which he gave to another of his artist friends, Francis Picabia) where he establishes form and spatial relationships by facing the shadows and the roofs of the houses, and by echoing the trees, in the foreground by the clouds in the topmost segment of the work.

How far he had progressed in his own particular kind of Cubism, incorporating his experiments in technical imitation and pasted paper, is to be seen in "A Man in a Café," probably created in the spring of 1914 in oils and papier collé on canvas. The wood of the wall paneling and the table top is simulated, the newspaper the man reads (Le Monde for Tuesday, Feb. 3, 1914) is partly represented by some fragments of the actual newspaper, "because it cannot be imitated," the cause suggested by a painted block of color, the painted shadow of the man's hat, floating at space and three-dimensional volumes all serve, as the catalog observes, "to lighten the link between his pictorially transposed image of reality and reality itself."

The fourth of the Cubist master painters represented in this exhibition is Fernand Léger (1881-1955). A lifelong friend of Braque, he too had fallen under the influence of Cézanne, to such an extent that, as he himself said many years later, "his grip was so strong that in order to free myself I had to go as far as abstraction." Finally, in "Woman in Blue" (1912), Léger had liberated himself. "Woman in Blue," loaned to this show by the Basel Kunstmuseum, is a fine example of how Cubist innovations could be turned to other uses—in this case the shaking-off of Cézanne's influence.

In the development of Cubism, there were other significant influences and inter-relationships. Chief among these was the direction of Cubist sculpture in the work of Henri Laurens (1885-1954), another lifelong friend of Braque, and Jacques Lipchitz (1891-1973), for some years from 1916 a close friend of Gris. By 1912, both Picasso and Braque had made paper, cardboard, and metal relief sculptures on the same themes—portraits, musical instruments, still lifes—as their painting; but in essence these were no more than extensions of those paintings, intended to be hung on the wall and viewed from one position. It was Laurens who made the first free-standing Cubist sculpture, a "Spanish Dancer," in painted wood, loaned to the Tate exhibition by the Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris, fashioned late in 1914 or early 1915.

By late 1917 when all were artistically active and together again after wartime wounds and interruptions, "many other artists of varying talent and degrees of comprehension had begun to try their hand at adapting earlier forms of Cubism for themselves," while the four heroic innovators were each developing in different and sometimes contrary directions. As Cooper and Tinterow conclude, "Cubist paintings are essentially personal in character and bear the mark of an individual personality"; or, as Juan Gris even more succinctly remarked: "Cubism is not a manner, but an aesthetic; IT IS A STATE OF MIND."

"The Essential Cubism 1907-1920," Tate Gallery, Millbank, London SW1, to July 10. Mondays to Saturdays 10 A.M. to 5:30 P.M. Sundays 2 P.M. to 5:30 P.M.

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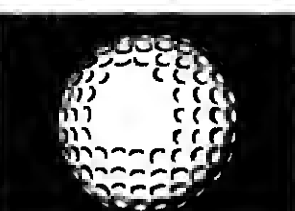
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Higashiyama: Japan's Revered Landscapist

By Christine Chapman

International Herald Tribune

TOKYO—There is a grandeur to Kaji Higashiyama's paintings of mountains, trees, lakes, and the sea that extends beyond the scene itself. Recognized as a master of landscape painting, Higashiyama paints out of a sense of brotherhood with all mankind and a desire for peace.

"Nations are different," the artist said during an interview in his home. "But there's a common heart that exists among men."

At 74, the artist resembles a Buddhist priest going about his business with purpose and grace. He speaks simply and naturally about the spiritual basis of his work: "Painting is like prayer. When I draw and paint nature, I am praying for human beings," he said, "for peace and harmony."

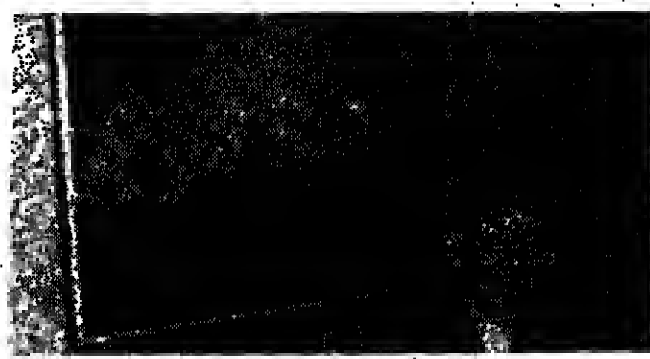
He finds this harmony in nature and re-creates it in luminous, symbolic landscapes in which no people appear. The late novelist Yasunari Kawabata called the paintings "portrayals of modern sacred landscapes." The art critic Kawakita Michiaki, who is also the curator of the Kyoto National Museum of Modern Art, has written

that Higashiyama's work "inspires reflection on the essential nature of human existence."

In Japan the millions of admirers of Higashiyama's art include ordinary citizens as well as the royal family. His paintings hang not only in the National Museum of Art in Tokyo but also in the Imperial Palace. The emperor and empress have presented his work as gifts to Queen Elizabeth and to former U.S. President Gerald Ford. The government has commissioned Higashiyama to paint scenes for the Japanese embassies in Paris and Washington.

The artist has exhibited his paintings in Paris, Berlin, and in Beijing, and a major show of 93 paintings starts a West German tour in Munich May 19.

Perhaps his most important recent work, which he completed in 1982, after 11 years, is the 70 murals painted for the Toshodaiji Temple in Nara to commemorate the arrival in A.D. 754 of the blind Chinese priest Ganjin, who came to Japan to teach the precepts of Buddhism. Higashiyama created Japanese and Chinese landscapes using the two artistic mediums of the ancient Orient, yamato-e, the colorful Japanese-style painting of



Kaji Higashiyama's work will soon be seen in Munich.

the 11th century Heian era, and sumi-e, the black Chinese ink painting.

"I was born in Yokohama in 1908 and I grew up in Kobe, both port cities with many foreign cultures," he noted. "My father was a merchant to the sailors and he objected to my becoming a painter, but he relented when I took his advice to study Japanese painting. I came to admire Japanese painting. I don't use oils but rather metal-based Japanese paints."

In 1931, he graduated from the Tokyo School of Fine Arts with honors. After two years of postgraduate work, he studied art history at the University of Berlin. His return to Japan in 1935 began a depressing period in his life that coincided with the war years. As he wrote in his autobiography, it was "a miserable war, my close relatives dying one after the other... but I, who lost everything, am now being born again. From now on I'll be able to look at nature with clear and serene eyes."

Even his European landscapes are painted in a Japanese style emphasizing pattern and formal design, using both bright colors and the subtle shadings of India ink.

Shades of blue, from vivid blue-green to a deep blue black, mark his early masterpieces. However, many of the sliding screens of the Toshodaiji Temple are done in shades of black ink as he evokes Kuroda, the samurai lord of the mountains of China, at night or dawn.

In his second floor studio the drawers are filled with glass tubes of his paints in powdered form. Stalks of clean brushes of all sizes and textures fill containers. The studio is carpeted and spotless so that dust won't fall on his painting.

On an easel is a new landscape, "Window on the Green," showing pine trees encircling an open space. It is part of a new series he calls "Woods Talk."

His wife Sumi, who was once an art student and is the daughter of an artist, notes that Higashiyama has not painted people in 40 years. "But there are two people in the painting," he says turning to the easel. "The painter and the viewer."

Kaji Higashiyama in West Germany: Staatliches Museum für Völkerkunde, Munich, May 19-July 10; Städtische Kunsthalle, Düsseldorf, July 22-Aug. 28; Ufermuseum, Bremen, Sept. 14-Oct. 22.

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• French religion courses
• French ethics courses
• French law courses
• French medicine courses
• French science courses
• French sports courses
• French travel courses
• French culture courses
• French history courses
• French geography courses
• French art courses
• French music courses
• French dance courses
• French theater courses
• French cinema courses
• French television courses
• French radio courses
• French press courses
• French publishing courses
• French advertising courses
• French marketing courses
• French management courses
• French accounting courses
• French finance courses
• French economics courses
• French politics courses
• French sociology courses
• French psychology courses
• French philosophy courses
• French religion courses
• French ethics courses

Frankfurt am Main, Germany
06000 Frankfurt, Germany
Tel. (069) 612240

NATURAL MEDICINE

Phytotherapy • Naturopathy • Naturopathic Medicine
• Naturopathic Dietetics
• Naturopathic Massage
• Naturopathic Acupuncture
• Naturopathic Chiropractic
• Naturopathic Osteopathy
• Naturopathic Podiatry
• Naturopathic Optometry
• Naturopathic Dentistry
• Naturopathic Veterinary Medicine
• Naturopathic Agriculture
• Naturopathic Forestry
• Naturopathic Engineering
• Naturopathic Architecture
• Naturopathic Law
• Naturopathic Medicine
• Naturopathic Science
• Naturopathic Technology
• Naturopathic Arts
• Naturopathic Crafts
• Naturopathic Music
• Naturopathic Dance
• Naturopathic Theater
• Naturopathic Cinema
• Naturopathic Television
• Naturopathic Radio
• Naturopathic Press
• Naturopathic Publishing
• Naturopathic Advertising
• Naturopathic Marketing
• Naturopathic Management
• Naturopathic Accounting
• Naturopathic Finance
• Naturopathic Economics
• Naturopathic Politics
• Naturopathic Sociology
• Naturopathic Psychology
• Naturopathic Philosophy
• Naturopathic Religion
• Naturopathic Ethics

HOFFMEIER ACADEMY
D-7853 Wald Mühle
West Germany

Due to technical problems the special report on International Education will be published on May 20.

EMPER

MODERN ART
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Dow Jones Averages

Open	High	Low	Close	Change
30 Ind	1213.75	1208.25	1209.75	+1.00
50 Ind	1454.50	1448.00	1449.50	+1.00
100 Ind	1712.50	1705.00	1707.50	+2.50
200 Ind	2125.00	2115.00	2117.50	+2.50
300 Ind	2412.50	2402.50	2405.00	+2.50
500 Ind	2812.50	2802.50	2805.00	+2.50

Standard & Poors Index

High	Low	Close	Change
141.15	140.65	140.85	+0.20
141.15	140.65	140.85	+0.20
141.15	140.65	140.85	+0.20
141.15	140.65	140.85	+0.20
141.15	140.65	140.85	+0.20

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Buy	Sell	Start	Close	Change
100	100	100	100	0.00
100	100	100	100	0.00
100	100	100	100	0.00
100	100	100	100	0.00
100	100	100	100	0.00

Market Summary, May 13

Market	High	Low	Close	Change
NYSE	1213.75	1208.25	1209.75	+1.00
AMEX	1454.50	1448.00	1449.50	+1.00
NYSE	1712.50	1705.00	1707.50	+2.50
AMEX	2125.00	2115.00	2117.50	+2.50
NYSE	2412.50	2402.50	2405.00	+2.50

NYSE Index

High	Low	Close	Change
1213.75	1208.25	1209.75	+1.00
1213.75	1208.25	1209.75	+1.00
1213.75	1208.25	1209.75	+1.00
1213.75	1208.25	1209.75	+1.00
1213.75	1208.25	1209.75	+1.00

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Change
1454.50	1448.00	1449.50	+1.00
1454.50	1448.00	1449.50	+1.00
1454.50	1448.00	1449.50	+1.00
1454.50	1448.00	1449.50	+1.00
1454.50	1448.00	1449.50	+1.00

AMEX Most Active

Symbol	Price	Change
100	100	0.00
100	100	0.00
100	100	0.00
100	100	0.00
100	100	0.00

NYSE Most Active

Symbol	Price	Change
100	100	0.00
100	100	0.00
100	100	0.00
100	100	0.00
100	100	0.00

Dow Jones Bond Averages

High	Low	Close	Change
100	100	100	0.00
100	100	100	0.00
100	100	100	0.00
100	100	100	0.00
100	100	100	0.00

Friday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide price up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Change
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	0.00
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	0.00
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	0.00
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	0.00
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	0.00

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Change
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	0.00
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	0.00
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	0.00
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	0.00
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	0.00

MOBY DICK and the DOWS

The DOWS at 1232. We were right and the experts were wrong. When the DOWS were around 750, we were right and the experts were wrong. The DOWS at 1232. We were right and the experts were wrong. When the DOWS were around 750, we were right and the experts were wrong. The DOWS at 1232. We were right and the experts were wrong. When the DOWS were around 750, we were right and the experts were wrong.

CAPITAL GAINS RESEARCH
Discovered by
F.P.S. FINANCIAL PLANNING SERVICES BV
Kerkstraat 112, 2nd floor
1012 PK AMSTERDAM, The Netherlands
Tel: 103 25 0477 or 22 95 73. Telex: 15356 fpmnl.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Change
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	0.00
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	0.00
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	0.00
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	0.00
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	0.00

(Continued on Page 10)

Notes: Figures are unaudited. Yearly figures are for the previous 12 weeks plus the current week, but not the current week. When a split or stock dividend occurred in the past 12 weeks, the figures are based on the adjusted figures. When a split or stock dividend occurred in the past 12 weeks, the figures are based on the adjusted figures. When a split or stock dividend occurred in the past 12 weeks, the figures are based on the adjusted figures.

Car-Tune Re

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible]

Closing prices, May 13

THE GENERAL ORGANIZATION FOR THE EXPLOITATION
ENFORCEMENT OF THE EUPHRATES BASIN (GOEBER) RAOQA SYRIA

Dated: April 14, 1983

1. The General Organization for the Exploitation and Development of the Euphrates Basin announces its desire to buy the following equipment and requirements requested for the maintenance of the irrigation constructions:
 - a. Six Locomotives 340 - 380 H.P.
 - b. Four bulldozers 300 - 340 H.P.
 - c. Three cranes 12 Ton
 - d. One dragline - crane 35 - 40 Ton.
 - e. One longreach boom excavator 14 - 15 m.
 - f. Four Motor Cars with electric power attachment 110 - 150 H.P.
 - g. Four mobile concrete plant. 6 - 7 m³/hour.
 - h. Four mobile technical specification and the conditions book which can be obtained from our offices in Aleppo, and Damascus by paying (500) five hundred Syrian Pounds. No offers be accepted without the said payment.
2. Delivery period: shortest possible period.
3. Provisional deposits: 5% (five percent) of the offer value to be submitted by bank guarantee confirmed by one of the branches of the commercial bank of Syrian.
4. Final deposits: 10% (Ten percent) of remittance value to be submitted at the signature contract.
5. Penalty: delay: 0.1% (one per thousand) for each day of delay.
6. Bidder's liability: offer to stand firm sixty days as from the date assigned for the end of the offers submission.
7. The offers to be submitted in an envelope sealed with wax and containing the following:
 - a. Envelope (a) : Containing the provisional deposits and statements connected with the offerer and his offer.
 - b. Envelope (b) : Containing the technical specifications supported by operation and maintenance catalogs, repair and spare parts catalogues and the necessary technical brochures.
 - c. Envelope (c) : Containing the financial and the commercial offer.
8. The submission of the offers will be accepted within a period not more than the working hours on Monday, June 20, 1968.
9. Any offer comes after this date will be neglected.
10. The main envelope must be sealed by wax and stamped by the official seal of the offerer, and has the name and the address of the offerer and also has the following sentence (Related to the equipment and requirements requested for the maintenance of the irrigation constructions).
11. The offerer must be able within the rule of the contracts issued by the organizational decisions No. 195 for the year of 1973.
12. The offerer must be either a producer or an official agent who is empowered officially with producing the documents which prove this matter.
13. The offerer is to assign his address clearly.
14. The offerer can participate by one equipment or more.

THE GENERAL DIRECTOR

Dr. ENG. ABDO KASEM

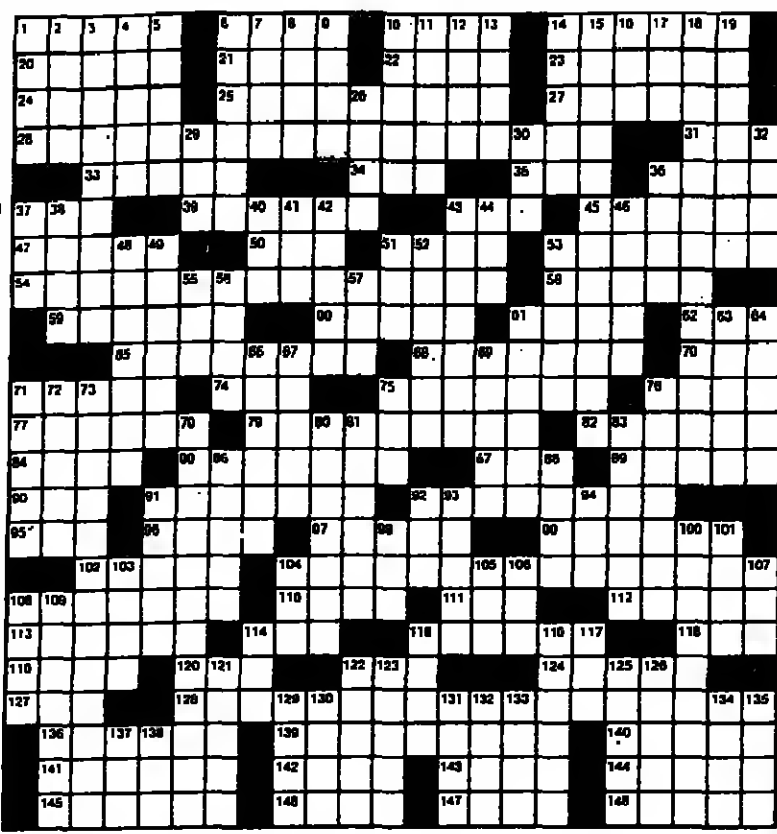
COOPER, PAOLA SYBIA

GOEDEB, RAQQA, SYRIA

© 2000 Blackwell Science Ltd *Journal of Internal Medicine* 247: 391–397

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Operation Tin Pan Alley By Bert Rosenfield



ACROSS

1 Deep sleep
6 Former film news
10 Rounded hill
14 Bridge via
20 Antisynthetic follower
21 Jack's adversary
22 Wolfe
23 Biblical plain
24 Joshua's fellow-survivor
25 Squabble
27 La Brea, Calif. phenomenon
28 THE TALES OF HOFFMANN
31 Pts. of days
33 Stage direction
34 Author Whitten
35 — Rio of silent films
36 Swain
37 Univ. degrees
39 Photographic light
43 Boulder
45 "Peace"
47 Deadly

DOWN

1 Dry, in Durango
2 Large ocean fish
3 Jacket material
4 Concert hall
5 Contradict
6 Klein or Young
7 City of the Taj
8 Sudermann's "Sorge"
9 Kind of caterpillar
10 Appellation for Mack
11 Flavored wine
12 Type of vaccine
13 Ward or James
14 Baskerville
15 SALOME

ACROSS

50 31 gal.
51 Subj. in the news
53 Loud noises
54 LA TRAVIATA
58 Ethiopian battle site
59 Capital of County Kerry
60 Seine River feeder
61 Stayer of Castor
62 Under (afoot)
65 Broadway
68 Obstinate
70 S.E.C. member
71 Automotive blooper
74 Author Whitten
75 Very foolish
76 Bldg. maintenance
77 Of sons or daughters
79 THE MARRIAGE OF FIGARO
112 Growing out

DOWN

16 Bogy minus
17 A Dada founder
18 DER ROSEN-KAVALLIER
19 Starter
20 Blue or White
21 Egyptian pleasure god
22 — Sorge
23 Beer, in slang
24 Forehead
27 Sternward
28 Thru monetary unit
30 Box-score sat.
40 Dictionary abbr.
42 Culpability

ACROSS

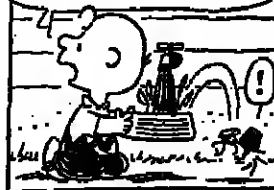
113 Straightened
114 Homeless
115 Member of the Five Nations
116 Fast jet
119 Melodic subject
120 Roscoe Tanner specialty
122 The Long March leader
124 10 from the field
127 Second person
128 RIGOLETTO
130 Not forming an angle
139 Having an independent accent
140 Kind of bucket
141 Indian name of Mt. Rainier
142 Call to hunting dogs
143 Buckwheat
144 — out (inconsistent)
145 Puffs up
146 Certain dyes
147 N.C. college
148 Endures

DOWN

43 Enters
44 Cornhorn or Jagerhorn
46 Strike (mode)
48 Montgomery of
49 Musical refrain
50 31 gal.
51 Boot one
52 Kind of goose or lynx
53 Parts of circles
54 "Agnus"
56 Bankers
57 Scotch bonnet
61 Type of valve
63 "Tiny Alice" playwright

PEANUTS

I'M OUT HERE! I'M RINSING OUT MY DOG'S WATER DISH...



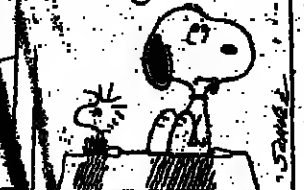
DON'T TRY TO BE FRIENDLY. I BELIEVE YOU'RE BELIEVING THERE. REALITY HAS SUNKEN SHIP THE BOTTOM OF MY WATER DISH.



JOE WHITE LIE!



I'VE GOT A RELATIVE VISITING ME.



BLONDIE

I'VE GOT A RELATIVE VISITING ME.



HE'S MY BROTHER-IN-LAW, ONCE REMOVED.



HOW CAN A BROTHER-IN-LAW BE ONCE REMOVED?



LAST TIME HE WAS HERE, I THREW HIM OUT.



BEETLE BAILEY

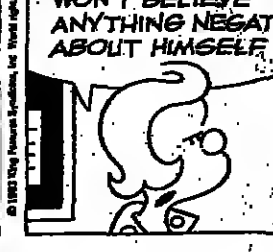
TELL ME THE TRUTH, DID THE GENERAL LIKE MY REPORT?



HE HATED IT, BUT HE SAYS YOU'RE THE KIND OF JERK WHO WON'T BELIEVE ANYTHING NEGATIVE ABOUT HIMSELF.

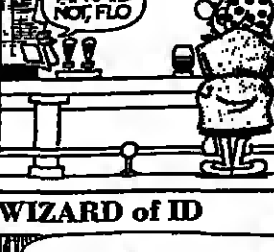


SERIOUSLY, WHAT DID HE SAY?



ANDY CAPP

YOUR MISSUS STILL HAVEN'T COME BACK TO YOU, JACK?



I SURE MISS TALKING TO HER ABOUT MY PROBLEMS.



YOU CAN ALWAYS TALK TO ME.

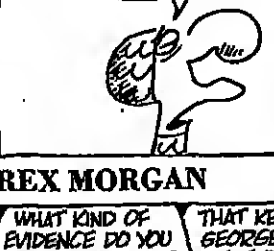


YOU'RE MAKING ME ABOUT GATHERY.



WIZARD of ID

KING ARTHUR HAS A ROUND TABLE FOR HIS KNIGHTS.



...KING ARTHUR ADMIRES AND RESPECTS HIS KNIGHTS...

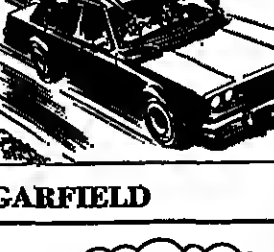


DON'T TALK WITH YOUR MOUTH FULL.



REX MORGAN

WHAT KIND OF EVIDENCE DO YOU THINK THE POLICE WILL UNCOVER AT THE FARMHOUSE, REX?



THAT KEVIN AND GEORGE KATON WERE DEALING HEAVILY IN DRUGS!



AND THAT THEY HAD A LAB THERE, MAKING PCP?

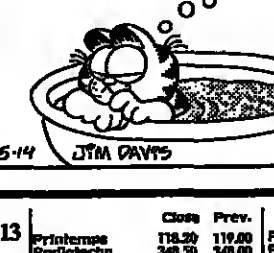


MEANWHILE, HOMER'S DOING SOME 'N' THINGS.

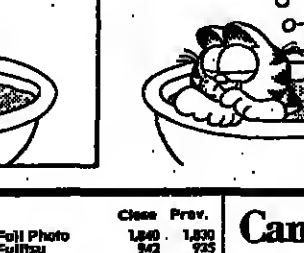


GARFIELD

AS MUCH AS I HATE TO DO IT...



I'D BETTER GET OUT.



EVEN MY FUR IS GETTING WRINKLED.



DOWN

1 Dry, in Durango
2 Large ocean fish
3 Jacket material
4 Concert hall
5 Contradict
6 Klein or Young
7 City of the Taj
8 Sudermann's "Sorge"
9 Kind of caterpillar
10 Appellation for Mack
11 Flavored wine
12 Type of vaccine
13 Ward or James
14 Baskerville
15 SALOME

DOWN

16 Bogy minus
17 A Dada founder
18 DER ROSEN-KAVALLIER
19 Starter
20 Blue or White
21 Egyptian pleasure god
22 — Sorge
23 Beer, in slang
24 Forehead
27 Sternward
28 Thru monetary unit
30 Box-score sat.
40 Dictionary abbr.
42 Culpability

DOWN

43 Enters
44 Cornhorn or Jagerhorn
46 Strike (mode)
48 Montgomery of
49 Musical refrain
50 31 gal.
51 Boot one
52 Kind of goose or lynx
53 Parts of circles
54 "Agnus"
56 Bankers
57 Scotch bonnet
61 Type of valve
63 "Tiny Alice" playwright

DOWN

64 Nautical spars
66 Navigational hazard
67 Nepalese goats
68 Verse foot
71 New Hebrides island
72 John D. give-aways
73 DIE WALKURE
80 1857 A.L. Tolstoy's "War and Peace"
81 Water nymph
83 Resemble
98 Harem room
100 Hakenkreuz

DOWN

101 Explosives
102 Vulcan's forge
104 Vitale
105 Bon — (high style)
106 Straddler, e.g.
107 A race-starting word
108 Cloy
109 Ennoble
114 Mountain (hooh)
115 Part of London
116 Spunking
120 Tito
121 Make turbid
123 Familiar with
124 Jalousie feature
125 Termini
126 Poodle
127 Wood sorrel
128 — a little (quite a bit)

THE JAPANESE MIND

The Goliath Explained

By Robert C. Christopher. 352 pp. \$16.95. Linden-Simon & Schuster, 1230 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

FRIENDSHIPS between great nations are forever being toasted and extolled and chucked under the chin. But rarely does anyone stop to explain exactly what these friendships might be worth, or what might happen in the event of their rupture.

For Robert C. Christopher, a former editor at both Time and Newsweek magazines now serving as the administrator of the Pulitzer Prizes, speculating on the friendship between the United States and Japan — as he does in "The Japanese Mind: The Goliath Explained" — is not just a theoretical exercise or a form of travelogue. Christopher is worried. He believes that the American people don't appreciate the true meaning of Japan's friendship. He doesn't think Americans realize how awful it would be if Japan was an enemy.

The key for Christopher is that Americans don't comprehend the Japanese mind. This is not altogether astonishing, of course, since, in his judgment at least, there are at least seven complicated reasons

BOOKS

why Westerners find it very hard to do so. First, there is the difficulty of the Japanese language, called even by themselves "the devil's language." Second, there is Japan's racial and cultural homogeneity, "which is a prime reason Japanese have been able to Westernize their society yet still preserve a keen sense of their own special identity."

Third, there is the exclusivity quality of Japanese society — the fact that "the only way to win complete acceptance by Japanese is to be born into their tribe." Fourth, there is the phenomenon that even "more than citizens of most collectivized societies, Japanese are dominated by a sense of responsibility to the various groups to which they belong — their country, their company and so on. Paradoxically, this helps to account for their drive and efficiency."

Fifth, there is the Japanese abhorrence of "direct personal confrontation" and their corollary tendency almost always to "operate by consensus." Sixth, there is their remarkable ability to accept change, which Christopher attributes to the primacy of their commitment to "the well-being of their tribe rather than to ideology or religion." And finally, there is their basic snobishness, despite their "readiness to adopt foreign ideas, institutions and techniques." In their heart of hearts, they feel, as most great

civilizations inevitably do, "superior to the rest of the world."

But, argues Christopher, for all the paradoxes and perplexities that Japan offers to the United States, the consequences of American failure to understand Japan could prove threatening to world order. Such as it is, not to speak of the U.S.'s own national well-being. Already, he says, Americans have provoked and irritated Japan with their condescending attitude, with such thoughtless acts as the re-establishment of relations with China without first consulting Japan, and with the growing demands of Americans that Japan should, for one thing, assume a greater share of military-defense spending and, for another, reduce its trade surplus with the United States by cutting back on the goods it sells through the U.S. domestic markets.

These demands are essentially unjust, Christopher insists, because "the fact is that in both 1980 and 1981 the United States' global balance-of-payments position was substantially better than that of Japan" and because in return for supplying Japan with arms, Japan provides the United States with air and naval bases without which the United States would not be able "to offer any meaningful assistance to our Asian allies or any serious deterrent to our enemies in the region."

But aside from being unjust, the American attitude toward Japan is downright dangerous, he maintains. For, according to Christopher, it is in the nature of the Japanese character, to put up with provocations to the point of extreme rage, and then to let it out in paroxysms of violence. Even rational retaliation, such as Japan's possible decision to align itself with China instead of the United States, would not be a comforting prospect. And given Japan's present mind-set, such an eventuality is not out of the question.

In conclusion, Christopher recommends certain steps that the American people might take to improve relations with the Japanese people. But they are collective acts, like assuring Japan of a secure supply of food and energy, and thus putting to rest two sources of Japan's sense of impending catastrophe. One thing Americans could do as individuals, read "The Japanese Mind," Christopher doesn't recommend that, obviously. But I hereby do.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

DENNIS THE MENACE

"NOW JUST RAISES HER VOICE, BUT MY DAD YELLS."

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

WEATHER

EUROPE				ASIA			
Area	High	Low	Cloud	Area	High	Low	Cloud
Algeria	10	6	4	Beijing	20	14	4
Austria	10	6	4	Hong Kong	20	14	4
Belgium	10	6	4	New Delhi	20	14	4
Britain	10	6	4	Shanghai	20	14	4
Bulgaria	10	6	4	Singapore	20	14	4
Canada	10	6	4	Tokyo	20	14	4
France	10	6	4				
Germany	10	6	4				
Greece	10	6	4				
India	10	6	4				
Italy	10	6	4				
Japan	10	6	4				
Latin America	10	6	4				
Mexico	10	6	4				
N. America	10	6	4				
South America	10	6	4				
U.S.	10	6	4				

Other Markets

Area	High	Low	Cloud
Algeria	10	6	4
Austria	10	6	4
Belgium	10	6	4
Britain	10	6	4
Bulgaria	10	6	4
Canada	10	6	4
France	10	6	4
Germany	10	6	4
Greece	10	6	4
India	10	6	4
Italy	10	6	4
Japan	10	6	4
Latin America	10	6	4
Mexico	10	6	4
N. America	10	6	4
South America	10	6	4
U.S.	10	6	4

Current-Account Gap

Area	High	Low	Cloud
Algeria	10	6	4
Austria	10	6	4
Belgium	10	6	4
Britain	10	6	4
Bulgaria	10	6	4
Canada	10	6	4
France	10	6	4
Germany	10	6	4
Greece	10	6	4
India	10	6	4
Italy	10	6	4
Japan	10	6	4
Latin America	10	6	4
Mexico	10	6	4
N. America	10	6	4
South America	10	6	4
U.S.	10	6	4

Canadian Stock Markets

Area	High	Low	Cloud
Algeria	10	6	4
Austria	10	6	4
Belgium	10	6	4
Britain	10	6	4
Bulgaria	10	6	4
Canada	10	6	4
France	10	6	4
Germany	10	6	4
Greece	10	6	4
India	10	6	4
Italy	10	6	4
Japan	10	6	4
Latin America	10	6	4
Mexico	10	6	4
N. America	10	6	4
South America	10	6	4
U.S.	10	6	4

ANOTHER IMPORTANT BUSINESS STATISTIC

Area	High	Low	Cloud
Algeria	10	6	4
Austria	10	6	4
Belgium	10	6	4
Britain	10	6	4
Bulgaria	10	6	4
Canada	10	6	4
France	10	6	4
Germany	10	6	4
Greece	10	6	4
India	10	6	4
Italy	10	6	4
Japan	10	6	4
Latin America	10	6	4
Mexico	10	6	4
N. America	10	6	4
South America	10	6	4
U.S.	10	6	4

MONTREAL

Area	High	Low	Cloud
Algeria	10	6	4
Austria	10	6	4
Belgium	10	6	4
Britain	10	6	4
Bulgaria	10	6	4
Canada	10	6	4
France	10	6	4
Germany	10	6	4
Greece	10	6	4
India	10	6	4
Italy	10	6	4
Japan	10	6	4
Latin America	10	6	4
Mexico	10	6	4
N. America	10	6	4
South America	10	6	4
U.S.	10	6	4

SPORTS

Islanders Win, 6-3, For a 2-0 Edge as Play Moves to N.Y.

EDMONTON, Alberta — The New York Islanders, encouraged by second-period goals by Bob Bourne and Brent Sutter in a 38-second span, went on to beat the Edmonton Oilers, 6-3, Thursday night and grab a 2-0 lead in the best-of-seven Stanley Cup finals.

The three-time National Hockey League champions will take that edge back home for Games 3 and 4 on Saturday and Tuesday.

For the second straight game, the NHL's best defensive team

sier and fed Bourne for a short backhand at 8:03. Then Brent Sutter got his first goal of the night by poking in his own rebound at 8:41.

Glenn Anderson beat Smith on a rebound at 4:48 of the third period, but Brent Sutter connected again at 14:11 when Moog misplaced the puck, giving Sutter a shot at an empty net.

Smith was assessed a five-minute major penalty for slashing Gretzky in the leg with 2:04 remaining. Gretzky, one of hockey's most mild-mannered players, skated behind the net, then went down when hit by Smith's stick. The center picked himself off the ice, skated towards Smith and gestured at the goalie with his stick before order was restored.

With 36 seconds left, Dave Loney retaliated for the Oilers by spearing Smith and was given a five-minute major penalty.

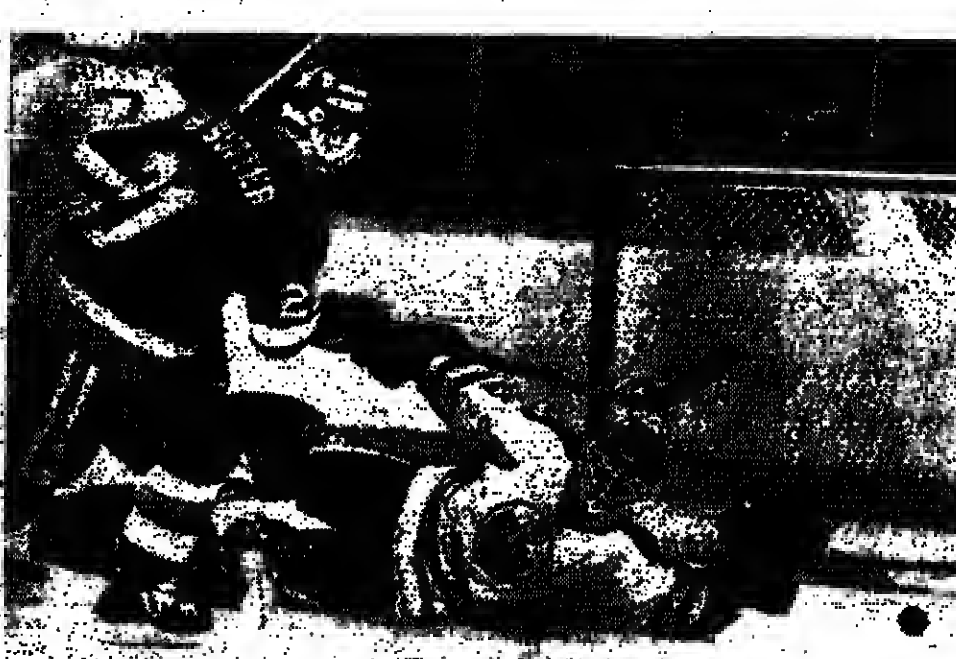
Anderson, who was injured in Game 1 when Smith slashed him on the knee, played a regular shift and showed no signs of being slowed. The incident had caused a great deal of controversy here with local newspapers featuring front page photos of Smith and charging him with being a "vicious player."

Only two teams have ever rallied to win the Stanley Cup after losing the first two games of the finals at home. In 1942, the Toronto Maple Leafs dropped the opening two games at home, lost the third game in Detroit, then won the next four.

In 1966, the Montreal Canadiens were beaten twice at home by Detroit, then won the next four games.

The only franchise to win four straight Stanley Cups is Montreal. The Canadiens won the title in the five years from 1956 to 1960, and in four successive seasons beginning in 1976.

The Islanders, who have now won seven consecutive games in the Stanley Cup finals, have been extremely strong at home in this year's playoffs. They have won seven of eight games at Nassau Coliseum and six in a row. If they win the next two games of this series, they will capture the championship at home for the third time in four years. Last spring they swept the Canucks and clinched the series in Vancouver.



Brent Sutter of the Islanders scoring against Andy Moog, the Oiler goalie.

A's Rout Tigers on Murphy's Slam

DETROIT — Dwayne Murphy hit a tie-breaking grand slam home run in the fifth inning off Dan Petry to lift the Oakland A's to an 11-4 victory Thursday over the Detroit Tigers. The victory was only the second by the A's on their just-completed eight-game road trip, and it ended a three-game winning streak by the Tigers.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

Murphy came up in the fifth inning with the bases loaded and the score tied, 4-4. He deposited his second home run of the season and second grand slam of his career into the upper deck in right field.

Mitchell Page walked and Kevin Moore followed with his fifth home run of the season and second of the game to complete the six-run inning and increase the lead to 10-4.

Tom Burge pitched 4 1/2 innings of one-run relief to gain the victory in his first start.

Oakland picked up an unearned run in the sixth when Rickey Henderson reached second on a two-base error by Kirk Gibson in center field, went to third on Mike Davis's single and scored while Detroit was running Davis down on a steal attempt.

Chris Codrill started for Oakland and gave up a pair of runs in the first and one in the third before Burge came on.

In Milwaukee, Jerry Reinsdorf led a two-run triple to snap a 2-2 tie in the fourth inning and Jim Rice collected three hits to lead Boston to a 5-3 triumph over the Brewers. Mike Brown (3-2) and Bob Stanley combined on a seven-inning, Mike Caldwell fell to 2-4. Robin Yount homered for the Brewers.

In Cleveland, Jorge Orta hit a home run and Roy Lee Jackson escaped a bases-loaded, none-out situation.

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Philadelphia	15	12	.556
Montreal	14	12	.538
St. Louis	14	12	.538
Atlanta	13	13	.500
Pittsburgh	13	13	.500
Chicago	10	16	.385
New York	9	17	.346
AMERICAN LEAGUE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Los Angeles	22	8	.733
Albany	20	10	.667
San Francisco	19	11	.633
San Diego	18	12	.600
Houston	17	13	.565
Cincinnati	15	15	.500

Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Philadelphia	15	12	.556
Montreal	14	12	.538
St. Louis	14	12	.538
Atlanta	13	13	.500
Pittsburgh	13	13	.500
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Transition

FOOTBALL
BALTIMORE — Announced the resignation of Fred Schuch, player personnel director, of the Baltimore Colts.

CHICAGO — Signed Terry Schmitz, defensive back, from the Los Angeles Rams.

MINNEAPOLIS — Signed defensive back, Ray Carver, from the Los Angeles Rams.

NEW YORK — Signed defensive back, Ray Carver, from the Los Angeles Rams.

PHILADELPHIA — Signed defensive back, Ray Carver, from the Los Angeles Rams.

'Baseline Bums' Await Lakers Spurs' Opponents Dread Local Fan Club

By Randy Harvey
Los Angeles Times Service

SAN ANTONIO, Texas — In 1975, within walking distance of the Alamo, 120 brave men and women made an heroic stand.

It was the Spurs' second season in San Antonio, and the Lodianna Pacers were retiring to their dressing room after an American Basketball Association playoff game when they were splashed with beer.

Suspecting that the beer was a gift from the Baseline Bums — 120 men and women who gather for each game above the tunnel leading to the visiting team's dressing room — two of the heftier Pacers, George McGinnis and Mel Daniels, charged into the stands. A brawl ensued.

As the legend goes, McGinnis and Daniels were held to a draw until police arrived, so small accomplishment considering the condition of the Baseline Bums by the end of most games.

Afterward, a San Antonio policeman said the only way to prevent future incidents would be to "put those bums in a cage."

There have been no other incidents, and the level of the Baseline Bums' sophistication has now risen to the point where they would rather trade in their matching T-shirts than throw beer on a player.

To the Spurs, the Baseline Bums are guarding angels. They sit in Section 20 of the arena, eager to protect the hometown team by orally thrashing anyone who poses a threat — visiting teams or officials.

To visitors, the Bums seem more like Hell's Angels. In a Sports Illustrated poll of National Basketball Association players, Spurs fans were the least popular by an overwhelming margin.

When Dave Cowens played for Boston, he was sued for allegedly attacking a Bum with a tote bag. The suit eventually was thrown out of court.

The Los Angeles Lakers were here Friday for Game 3 of their

best-of-seven series for the Western Conference championship in the National Basketball Association playoffs.

Even though a capacity crowd of 15,800

was expected, the Bums were sure to stand out. Not only because of their pajamas, but also because of the pie pans they intended to wear on their heads in tribute to the sense of humor of Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, who stalked out of the Lakers' locker room after a recent game when a chocolate cream pie intended for Jamaal Wilkes' face — it was his birthday — ended up on Abdul-Jabbar's clothes.

While they enjoy taunting the Lakers more than any other team, they are not fussy about their targets.

"My season tickets are next to theirs," says Jeff Cohen, assistant managing editor of The San Antonio Light. "Some nights, I end up watching them more than I do the game."

Once, after Larry Brown, the former coach of the New Jersey Nets, had complained about the quality of guacamole salad in San Antonio, the Bums put guacamole around the edges of a large salad bowl and threw the green contents on Brown when he went to the locker room. He was not amused, even when he discovered that he was being showered with green contents.

Last season, after Alex Adams of Phoenix broke his nose on George

It was a disaster. The Spurs lost the game, and Harry's marriage, according to Wilt, ended a few months after he discovered that his bride was only 16. Harry later found a job working nights and had to resign from the Bums.

The most celebrated member of the Bums now is Medium George. He was known as Big George until he lost 150 of his 380 pounds. He carries the Texas flag. "It's the biggest job we have," he says, "which means I have to drink more beer."

The Bums are said to represent a cross-section of the city's population. Ranging in age from 18 to 68, they include doctors, nurses, lawyers, real estate men, policemen and independent businessmen.

Some of them do not like being known as people who go to the games to drink beer. "Some of them have more class than that," Cohen says. "They like to go to the games to drink bourbon."

NBA Playoffs

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Philadelphia vs. Milwaukee (19:01)

May 11 — Philadelphia at Milwaukee

May 12 — Milwaukee at Philadelphia

May 13 — Philadelphia at Milwaukee

May 14 — Milwaukee at Philadelphia

May 15 — Philadelphia at Milwaukee

May 16 — Milwaukee at Philadelphia

May 17 — Philadelphia at Milwaukee

May 18 — Milwaukee at Philadelphia

May 19 — Philadelphia at Milwaukee

May 20 — Milwaukee at Philadelphia

May 21 — Philadelphia at Milwaukee

May 22 — Milwaukee at Philadelphia

May 23 — Philadelphia at Milwaukee

May 24 — Milwaukee at Philadelphia

May 25 — Philadelphia at Milwaukee

May 26 — Milwaukee at Philadelphia

May 27 — Philadelphia at Milwaukee

May 28 — Milwaukee at Philadelphia

May 29 — Philadelphia at Milwaukee

May 30 — Milwaukee at Philadelphia

May 31 — Philadelphia at Milwaukee

June 1 — Milwaukee at Philadelphia

June 2 — Philadelphia at Milwaukee

June 3 — Milwaukee at Philadelphia

June 4 — Philadelphia at Milwaukee

June 5 — Milwaukee at Philadelphia

June 6 — Philadelphia at Milwaukee

June 7 — Milwaukee at Philadelphia

June 8 — Philadelphia at Milwaukee

June 9 — Milwaukee at Philadelphia

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October 6 — Philadelphia at Milwaukee

October 7 — Milwaukee at Philadelphia

October 8 — Philadelphia at Milwaukee

October 9 — Milwaukee at Philadelphia

October 10 — Philadelphia at Milwaukee

October 11 — Milwaukee at Philadelphia

October 12 — Philadelphia at Milwaukee

October 13 — Milwaukee at Philadelphia

October 14 — Philadelphia at Milwaukee

October 15 — Milwaukee at Philadelphia</

David Bowie: Rock 'n' Role

Frank Balicki, a Polish-born fruit grower who lives in England, has been left \$1 million (about \$1.56 million) by the American tobacco heiress **Elsie Tritton**. Tritton, a New Yorker, left the bulk of her \$6-million estate to her grandchildren when she died last February in her 90s, the *Daily Express* said. Balicki, executor of the will, was left a *quarter share* and said he will use it to buy the 200-acre (81-ho-tare) fruit farm he has managed for 22 years. He said he would use the 75 percent of his bequest, Balicki said, then a young naval officer, when she opened her Godmersham Park mansion near Canterbury, Kent, to allied service-men during World War II. "We would go there to rest and recover before going back to fight," Balicki said. He returned after the war to work on the estate. Now 64, Balicki said he and his family often stayed with Tritton and her second hus-

The gleaming white craft, still the world's largest airplane, with a wing span longer than a football field and a tail the height of an eight-story building, was showcased in the world's largest clear-span dome that also features exhibits of the reclusive magnate who built the plane during World War II. It will be opened to the public Saturday as part of an air show representing more than 70 years of

which handles
be acquired.

The newspaper that put the class in classified advertising.

The newspaper that put the class in classified advertising.